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IS SECRET?

An Irish Motorist thinks that the Dunlop Rubber Company possess a valuable secret. Read what he says:

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COLOSSAL QUAKE DEVASTATION.

POPULACE STUNNED BY CATASTROPHE.

TOWNS, ROADS, RAILWAYS RUINED:
APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE.

HEROIC WORK BY NAVY.

THE COLOSSAL scale of the New Zealand earthquake disaster is being revealed by slow degrees. There has been appalling loss of life. Towns, roads, railways, telephones and telegraphs have been destroyed. The whole face of the countryside has been changed in many places, practically the whole of the North Island being rocked by shocks of terrible severity for nearly two hours.

The most reliable account of the catastrophe at Napier comes from Commander Morgan, the captain of H.M.S. Veronica, who played a hero's part in the subsequent rescue work. After the little sloop's crew had escaped annihilation almost by a miracle, he rushed ashore with all available men, found the populace stunned by the magnitude of the disaster, and himself organised relief work.

Hongkong Observatory, 5,700 miles away, and Kew Observatory, 12,000 miles away, recorded the shocks, illustrating the extreme violence of the quake. It is feared that the number of killed runs into hundreds, but as most of the victims are apparently buried in the debris of ruined homes and shops, no reliable estimates are yet available.

H.M. SLOOP'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Latest appalling details of the disastrous earthquake, causing extensive loss of life and immense damage in the district of Hawkes Bay, North Island, New Zealand, shows that the centre of intensity were the towns of Napier and Hastings, which have a combined population of about 30,000.

Many deaths were caused by the collapse of buildings and by a devastating fire which speedily broke out.

The casualties are feared to number hundreds, but reliable estimates are so far unavailable.

The first shock occurred at 10.50 o'clock this morning, local time, and continued for a considerable period estimated at two hours.

Napier and Hastings were laid in ruins, houses and bridges falling, landslides sweeping away railways, telegraph and telephone lines being torn down, while some of the shipping in Napier Harbour was damaged by a violent tidal wave.

Bluff Hill, an imposing cliff at Napier, fell into the sea and Rangitiki River was blocked by a landslide.

Simultaneously with the outbreak of fire in the towns, all the water supplies were cut off by the breaking of the mains.

The naval sloop "Veronica," which was in Napier Harbour, was first stranded by a receding sea, and then refloated by a huge wave.

Naval Officer's Report.

Her captain, Commander H. C. Morgan, immediately landed, taking relief parties to the stricken town and assuming charge of the rescue work.

He found many parts of the town blazing fiercely, practically all stone and brick buildings destroyed, and heavy casualties among the populace who were stunned by the disaster.

With the assistance from other vessels he organised temporary hospitals and food depots, and, where possible, shelter for the homeless. Many of the most needy refugees were taken aboard the "Veronica" and other shipping.

Hastings Disaster.

ed and the casualties are believed to be heavy. Gisborne is also stated to have suffered, but it is believed that no appreciable damage has occurred in districts other than parts of Hawkes Bay.

Immediately radio messages from Napier were received, help was rushed to the Hawkes Bay area by land, sea and air.

The cruisers "Dunedin" and "Dionede" with doctors, nurses, medical stores and food, left Auckland, 375 miles distant, at full speed and will reach Hawkes Bay early to-morrow morning.

Commodore Geoffrey Blake, the Officer Commanding the New Zealand Squadron, is in the "Dunedin."

Felt at Kew.

The extraordinary severity of the quake is shown by the fact that the shock was recorded at Kew Observatory, twelve thousand miles distant.

Wellington, Feb. 3.

"Earthquake shocks are still occurring." This is an extract from an account of the terrible conditions at Napier sent in by the captain of H.M.S. Veronica.

"I have just returned from an inspection of Napier. Practically all stone and brick buildings have been destroyed, and many are blazing furiously, hundreds of wooden buildings which withstood the quake having been demolished by fire.

"The water supply having failed, firemen are unable to cope with the flames. The populace is stunned by the magnitude of the disaster. I have organised food depots and am policing the streets. All destitute women and children have been taken aboard the Veronica.

"Many people were killed while sitting in parked cars."

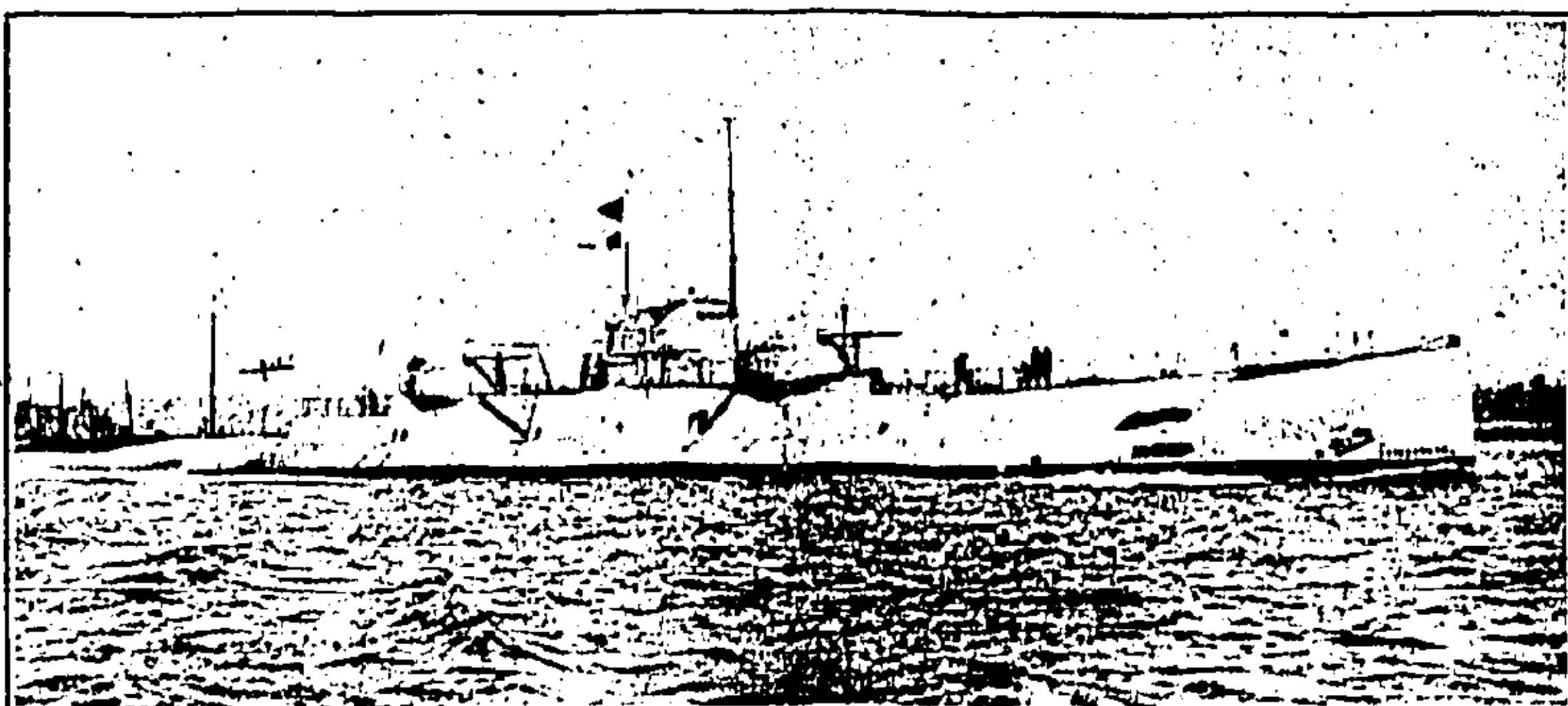
Oil Tanks Explode.

Napier evidently suffered by far the worst from the terrible earthquake. Fifty oil-tanks in the city exploded and flames swept the town, adding havoc to the horror of the quake. It is estimated that over a thousand have been injured at Napier. The number of killed is impossible to guess.

The shocks began at 10.45 in the morning approximately.

(Continued on Page 7.)

EXPLOSION ON BRITISH SUBMARINE.



WANG SHAO-HUNG A PRISONER.

REPORTED ARREST WHILST ON
NANKING VISIT.

CHIANG'S ACTION.

According to a cable received from Chinese sources in Shanghai, a sensation has been created in political circles by news from Nanking stating that General Wang Shao-hung, the well-known Kwangsi leader, was made a prisoner last night, by order of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

It was only last week that General Wang Shao-hung arrived at Nanking in the company of General Wu Ting-yung, their visit being for the purpose of securing a settlement of the rebellious movement in Kwangsi. News since received stated that the Generals had had several interviews with Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and other Nationalist leaders, and that there was a possibility of General Wang being appointed Military Governor of Kwangsi.

Before General Wang's arrival in Nanking, much opposition to his suggested appointment as Military Governor was voiced by Kwangsi merchants in Shanghai, who sent a delegation to Nanking to put forward their views. It may be mentioned, also, that in the course of an interview on his arrival in Shanghai en route to Nanking, General Wang Shao-hung declared that he had no fear of being detained in Nanking.

General Wang has been closely associated with the rebellious movement in Kwangsi, and, despite his declaration that he did not fear being detained, the general opinion was that he ran a great risk in proceeding to the capital.

The message from Nanking announcing the arrest of General Wang adds that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has decided to resume the war against the Kwangsi rebels.

ANOTHER MISHAP TO DO.X.

STRAINS STRUCTURE IN
TRYING TAKE-OFF.

London, Feb. 3.

The Dornier Do.X, the world's biggest flying-ship, has met with another mishap, which may delay her departure from the Canary Islands for some little time.

Failing to take off from the harbour at Puerto Luz, the great machine taxied to Cando Bay some fourteen miles away, where a long run was possible.

The Do. X again failed to ascend from the water.

It was later learned that the machine had strained her internal structure and is returning to Puerto Luz for overhaul.

The passengers aboard the Do. X include the Naval Chief of Staff, Rear-Admiral Cunningham.—*Reuter.*

LAND SPEED ATTEMPT
DELAYED.

POOR VISIBILITY AND
STRONG WIND.

New York, Feb. 3.

X-1 ENGINE-ROOM ACCIDENT.

RATINGS SERIOUSLY
INJURED.

CRAFT CRIPPLED.

London, Feb. 3.

Six naval ratings were injured to-day, and have been sent to hospital suffering mostly from burns, as the result of an explosion in the engine-room of the X-1, which is Britain's largest submarine, and one of the biggest in the world.

The X-1 was carrying out trials in the Thames Estuary when the mishap occurred. One of her engines was partially wrecked and she returned to Chatham on one engine.

Twelve injured.

Later, The authorities at Chatham Dockyard state that the X-1 was only doing engine trials on the surface and the cause of the explosion is still unknown. It was possibly due to compressed air which had been prepared in the engine-room for torpedo propulsion.

Twelve ratings were injured, two of them seriously.—*Reuter.*

Piston Seized.

London, Later.

The Admiralty, announcing the accident aboard the X-1, states that the explosion occurred in the crankcase of the port main engine, caused by a temporary seizure of the piston.

Six ratings were seriously injured and six suffered minor injuries.

The X-1 (pictured above) is described as a submarine-cruiser. She displaces 2,780 tons in surface trim and 3,600 tons when submerged. She is as large as pre-war light cruisers and cost over £900,000. Her cruising radius is 6,000 miles.—*British Wireless.*

DRASTIC STEP URGED ON GOVERNMENTS.

CANCELLATION OF DRUG
LICENCES.

Geneva, Feb. 3.

The League of Nations Committee to-day passed a resolution urging the withdrawal of the licence of any firm engaged in the manufacture of drugs which is found to be involved in the illicit traffic.

The resolution will be forwarded to the Governments concerned with a request for a decision before the Assembly of the League meets in May for the conference on the limitation of manufacture.—*Reuter.*

BIG GERMAN STEEL
WORKS CLOSING.

MEN REFUSE TO AGREE TO
WAGE CUT.

Cologne, Feb. 3.

The Vereinigte Stahlwerke are closing down their works near Duisburg, throwing 8,600 men into idleness.

PRINCES ARRIVE IN JAMAICA.

GREETED BY EX-GOVERNOR
OF HONGKONG.

WONDERFUL WELCOME

Kingston, Feb. 3.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George arrived at Jamaica to-day, and the Governor (Sir Reginald Stubbs) is giving a reception in their honour.

The Princes are traversing the Panama Canal on Thursday.

The visit of the Princes has stirred up excitement to an extent unparalleled since King George's visit forty years ago.

A public holiday was proclaimed, and the inhabitants flocked out to greet the visitors with a storm of cheering and hand-clapping, for Jamaica is almost the only Crown Colony which the Prince of Wales has not visited.

The Governor's launch went alongside the Crocra, the liner on which the Princes are travelling, some distance before she reached her berth. The Governor going aboard and welcoming their Royal Highnesses.

Later, the Princes landed with the Governor amidst cheers from people on motor craft and yachts which abounded in the harbour.

Their Royal Highnesses then drove slowly through the beflagged main street, waving and smiling to the inhabitants, to the Theatre where they received Addresses of Welcome. The Prince of Wales, replying, expressed the hope that there was a brighter future ahead for Jamaica.—*Reuter.*

HUGE PLANES RUN INTO STORM.

FORCED DESCENT OF R.A.F.
FLIGHT.

Pretoria, Feb. 3.

Two of the three R.A.F. Vickers-Victoria troop-carrying aeroplanes, engaged on a flight from Cairo to the Cape and back, have arrived here safely.

A fierce storm forced all three machines to descend at Boshoeke yesterday and the third has temporarily remained at Boshoeke owing to a shortage of petrol.

Squadron Leader Penderal commands the flight, which is carrying out exercises in various parts of Africa on its way to the Cape.

Each of the planes is capable of carrying 28 fully armed infantrymen.—*Reuter.*

ANGLO-DUTCH AIR CO-OPERATION.

PLANS FOR DEVELOPMENT
OF MAIL SERVICES.

The Hague, Feb. 3.

The Foreign Minister announced in the Chamber to-day that an agreement has been reached for reciprocal recognition of British and Dutch airworthiness certificates.

The British and Dutch Governments have agreed to co-operate in arranging facilities for new air mail services from Holland and London to the Dutch East Indies and Australia and other parts of the British Empire.—*Reuter.*

NEW PROBLEM FOR THE POLICE.

MAN'S BODY FOUND AFLOAT
IN NEW TERRITORY.

ACCIDENT OR MURDER.

The mysterious death of yet another Chinese whose body was found floating in the harbour fourteen hours after he had left his house for an unknown destination, is now engaging the attention of the police. As yet, it has not been ascertained whether the man was murdered or met with an accident.

The name of the man whose death provides the Criminal Investigation Department with their latest problem, is Young Fung, aged 67, who resided at 46, Hoi Pa village in the Tuen Wan District. He left his house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning with the intention of procuring sand. He took his fishing boat for the purpose, but did not inform the household where he proposed obtaining his sand.

He was not seen again, but at about 4 p.m. his body was found by Fu Wing-wah, a villager, floating in the water off Muk Mui Ha village, also in the Tuen Wan District, whilst the boat was found lying off the foreshore about 20 feet away from the body.

The body gave the appearance of having been in the water for a comparatively short time before its discovery. There was a wound on the crown of the head, but as yet the cause of death has not been ascertained.

COMPENSATION TO JAPAN.

FOR NANKING AND HANKOW
OUTRAGES.

Shanghai, Feb. 3.

It is believed here that Japanese authorities have arrived at the final stages of negotiations with the Nanking Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the granting of compensation to the Japanese Government and Japanese residents who suffered during the Nanking and Hankow outrages.

It is stated that Nanking is willing to pay from £750,000 to \$800,000 in connexion with the Nanking outrage and approximately \$400,000 regarding the Hankow incident.

The Japanese Minister to China, now visiting Shanghai, will pay a final visit to Nanking on Thursday, when it is expected that the settlement of the Nanking outrage will be signed with Mr. C. T. Wang.

HOME FOOTBALL YESTERDAY.

SCOTTISH CUP REPLAY &
ENGLISH GAMES.

London, Feb. 3.

Clyde and St. Mirren again failed to settle their Scottish Cup "differences" to-day, the replay resulting in another drawn game, each side netting once.

In the First Division of the English League, Grimsby defeated Derby County by five goals to three, and jump four places from 21st to 18th in the table.

In the Second Division, a keen game at Burnley resulted in a win for Burnley over Wolverhampton Wanderers by four goals to two, lessening the Wolves' promotion prospects.—*Reuter.*

FORD DENIES DEFEAT IN RUBBER FIELD.

NOT ABANDONING BRAZIL
PLANTATIONS.

Detroit, Feb. 3.

The Ford Motor Company states that there is no truth in the report that the Ford Rubber Plantations at Tapajoz are to be abandoned. Millions have been invested in the estate.

On the contrary, it is stated, the Company intends to speed up work on the plantations.

The report emanated from Para, Brazil, where it was stated that the number of employees had been reduced from 3,000,000 to 200.—*Reuter's American Service.*

ALTERNATIVE VOTE GETS SECOND READING.

BIG GOVERNMENT
MAJORITY.

PREMIER ON ELECTION
PROSPECTS.

ONLY IF FORCED.

London, Feb. 3.

'Assured of Liberal support on the Electoral Reform Bill, probably the most far-reaching piece of legislation introduced in the present Parliament, the result of the division on the second reading to-night was a foregone conclusion.

The actual figures showed a Government majority of 65 votes, the House approving the second reading. It provides for sweeping changes in the electoral system. Voting will be by the method of the alternative vote, double-member constituencies will be divided, except in the City of London, plural voting is abolished, and reduces the permissible election expenses of candidates.

Premier's Speech.

Supporting the second reading of the Bill which is officially styled the "Representation of the People Bill," Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, declared that the measure rather upset the calculations of the Conservatives, who wanted a repetition of the election events of 1924, when a minority of electors gave the Conservatives a majority of over two hundred seats in the House of Commons.

The Premier said that unlike the more complicated system of Proportional Representation, the present aimed at securing majorities in the constituencies and not at securing the representation of the minority.

Tory Argument.

Sir Samuel Hoare, in moving the rejection of the Measure yesterday on behalf of the Conservatives, had argued that far from protecting the minorities, the Bill could be used to destroy the minorities.

Sir Herbert Samuel and other Liberal speakers addressed the House in favour of the Bill. They would have preferred Proportional Representation, but the Alternative Vote was better than the present system.

The division resulted as follows:

For the Government 295
Against 230

Majority 65

Regarding the prospects of a General Election, an interesting statement was made to-day by the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, addressing the Parliamentary Labour Party.

No Election Unless Forced.

He recently said that there would not be a general election for at least a year. To-day, he said that the Government had decided that their duty was to continue to do their best to secure an improvement in Britain's economic situation, and not to throw the country into the confusion of a General Election unless the circumstances compelled such a course.

Regarding unemployment, Mr. MacDonald declared that that aim of the Government was the reconditioning of industry.

Liberals to Assist.

It is believed in Lobby circles that not merely the Government, but the Liberal leaders, are convinced that a General Election now would mean the return of the Conservatives to power and that both are determined to do their utmost to stave off the possibility.—*Reuter and British Wireless.*

LIGHT RAIN.

The Royal Observatory reports that the anticyclone is central over South Manchuria. Depressions are shown over the Lower Yangtze Valley and over Tongking. The local forecast is: South winds, moderate; generally cloudy; some light rain.

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LOCAL SMALL-POX ISOLATION.

RESCISSION OF RESOLUTION
TWELVE YEARS' OLD.

NO HOME TREATMENT.

The rescission of the resolutions passed in 1918 relative to the treatment of small-pox cases at private houses, was effected at the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday afternoon when the Medical Officer of Health successfully brought a motion with the object of investigating in the Medical Officer of Health, in so far as small-pox was concerned, the same powers as with all other infectious diseases.

Dr. Pope proposed:
"That the resolution of the Board of 15th October, 1918 that patients suffering from small-pox be allowed to be treated in their own houses under the following conditions:

- (1) That all cases in the district should be notified to the Medical Officer of Health.
- (2) That all inmates of the house should be vaccinated.
- (3) That a notice should be posted on the door of the house where the patient is being treated.

be rescinded."

In support of his motion, the M. O. H. said:
"The resolution is fundamental in that it undermines the essential principle of isolation. Once small-pox appears in a community there are two primary essentials for effective control, isolation of the case and vaccination or isolation of the contacts. (Strictly speaking the vaccinated contacts should also be isolated.)

The resolution deprived the Medical Officer of Health of his discretion to isolate small-pox cases notified to him. Under those conditions 100 per cent. notification would only very slightly diminish the magnitude of an epidemic. I, therefore, recommended to the Board that the resolution be rescinded and that the discretion vested in the Medical Officer of Health, in so far as small-pox is concerned, be placed on the same footing as all other infectious diseases.

As to where cases should be isolated and treated, I must be guided by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and remove patients only to institutions recommended by him."

Chairman Concurs.

The President (Mr. G. R. Sayer) said that while concurring that a change was necessary, he was not unmindful of the devoted work done by a past member of the Board in attacking small-pox. The original resolution, he said, was passed by a unanimous vote and the M. O. H., at the time, gave adhesion in the following terms: "I agree that the risks run are counterbalanced by the decrease in dumping; the prevention of concealment of cases and the number of vaccination contacts."

Mr. Sayer continued that the M.O.H. now withdrew his consent and told them that once small-pox appeared in the community, it was essential for effective control that his legal powers of isolation should not be restricted. He added that in the face of Dr. Pope's expert technical advice he thought the Board would hesitate long before going against the resolution.

After stating that the M.O.H. had shown them that the original resolution was unorthodox in medicine, the President went on to deal with the legal position, quoting the law as contained in Section 87, and an interesting commentary in paragraph five. He pointed out that the law gave power for any medical practitioner to apply to a Magistrate for a warrant for isolation, and the commentary gave to the M.O.H. overriding power over all other medical practitioners. The resolution before the Board, if passed, would single out the M.O.H. as the one

medical practitioner whose power was unrestricted.

The President concluded his remarks by saying that in a close-packed community like Hongkong, notification of disease was regarded by the M.O.H. as performance of duty. It was the duty of the public to get and keep themselves vaccinated. All trouble about notification of small-pox and anxiety could be removed by the prick of a needle every five or six years.

Interfering With Customs.

In supporting the resolution, Dr. Koch, after congratulating the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services on having drawn up such a legible report, said he thought that the only conclusion one could draw was that the habit or custom of dumping had not, in any way, decreased. It had maintained a high level and he was of opinion that no matter what laws were brought in, dumping would remain with a population like that of Hongkong.

Dr. Koch continued that there might be an objection to obeying the new resolution, by saying that they were harming or frightening the poorer people, or interfering with their customs. The people's own rulers, however, did not hesitate to interfere with their customs when they thought that the customs ought to be interfered with.

The speaker took as an example the adoption of the Gregorian calendar, pointing out that China's own rulers had laid it down that the Gregorian calendar must be adopted in place of the lunar calendar, with heavy penalties threatened if it was not done. Then there was the question of idols in temples. The rulers had sent companies of soldiers to the temples to smash idols in order to prevent superstition. If the rulers could take those strong measures against their own customs and habits, there was no reason why, in Hongkong, having such strong grounds for rescinding the resolution, which had been given a very long and fair trial, they should not rescind the resolution.

MR. LO SUPPORTS.

But Is Emphatic on the Right of Treatment.

Mr. M. K. Lo, in supporting the motion, said:—Sir,—The question of the prevention and mitigation of small-pox in the Colony is one of the most important questions with which this Board is concerned. I know that this matter will be discussed fully and dispassionately and in all its bearings, this afternoon. I can only say that I have tried to apply my mind to this question entirely from the point of view of public health.

It is common ground that the motion now before the Board is

ACIDITY CAUSES 90% DIGESTIVE TROUBLE.

While many things, directly or indirectly, may cause stomach trouble, any medical man will tell you that over nine-tenths of all cases of indigestion are due to or accompanied by acidity and food fermentation. Excess acid accumulates in the stomach and turns the food into a souring, fermenting mass, which produces painful gases and still more acid, and is usually directly responsible for indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, acidity, flatulence, and gastritis. To rid yourself of this harmful acid quickly, safely and surely, you should take a little 'Bismarck' Magnesia after eating or when pain is felt. This not only gives quick relief by instantly neutralising stomach acid, but soothes and heals your acid-inflamed stomach lining. 'Bismarck' Magnesia (powder or tablets) is sold by all chemists.

The direct result of a report of a Sub-Committee of this Board appointed some months ago with the following terms of reference:—To examine into the history of small-pox in the Colony in recent years and the machinery for its prevention and mitigation and report to the Board, and to suggest a reply to His Excellency's communication regarding the dumping of the bodies of those dead of small-pox." The Sub-Committee was composed of the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, the Honourable Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin and myself, and thanks to the labours of the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services the sub-committee presented a report which I venture to think contains sufficient material and data to enable anyone who finds time to study it to come to a conclusion on the question.

Qualifying Remarks.

I signed that report subject to certain remarks annexed thereto and, with your permission, I should like to read to you those remarks as expressing my position in that matter:

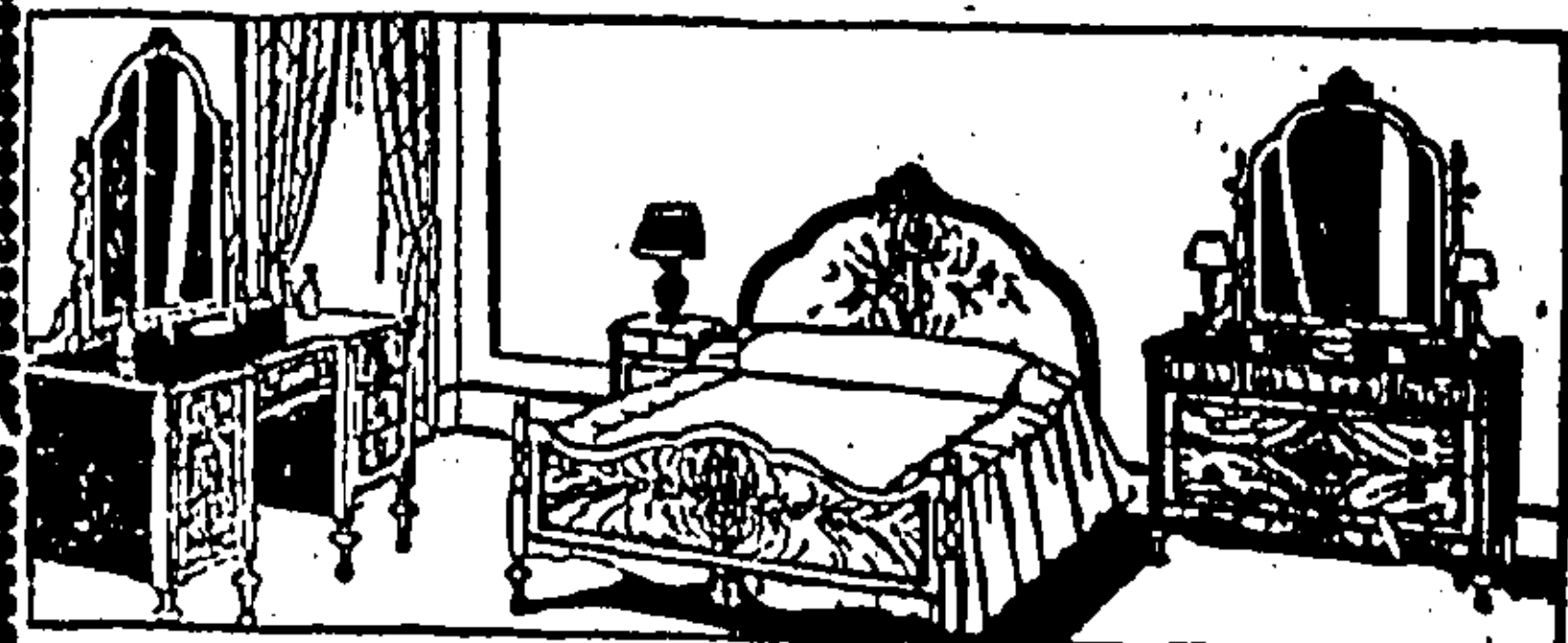
"I desire to endorse the view expressed by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga as to the time and labour bestowed by the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services upon the preparation of this exhaustive report, and as a member of the Sub-Committee, I am also very grateful to him.

"The Chinese customs referred to in the report are based upon the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services' painstaking researches in books

and authorities upon the subject. My own experience has not been sufficient to permit my making any personal contribution to this subject, and I accept the state-

ments contained in the report as being based on such authorities. 3.—As one of the members of the Sanitary Board responsible (Continued on Page 10.)

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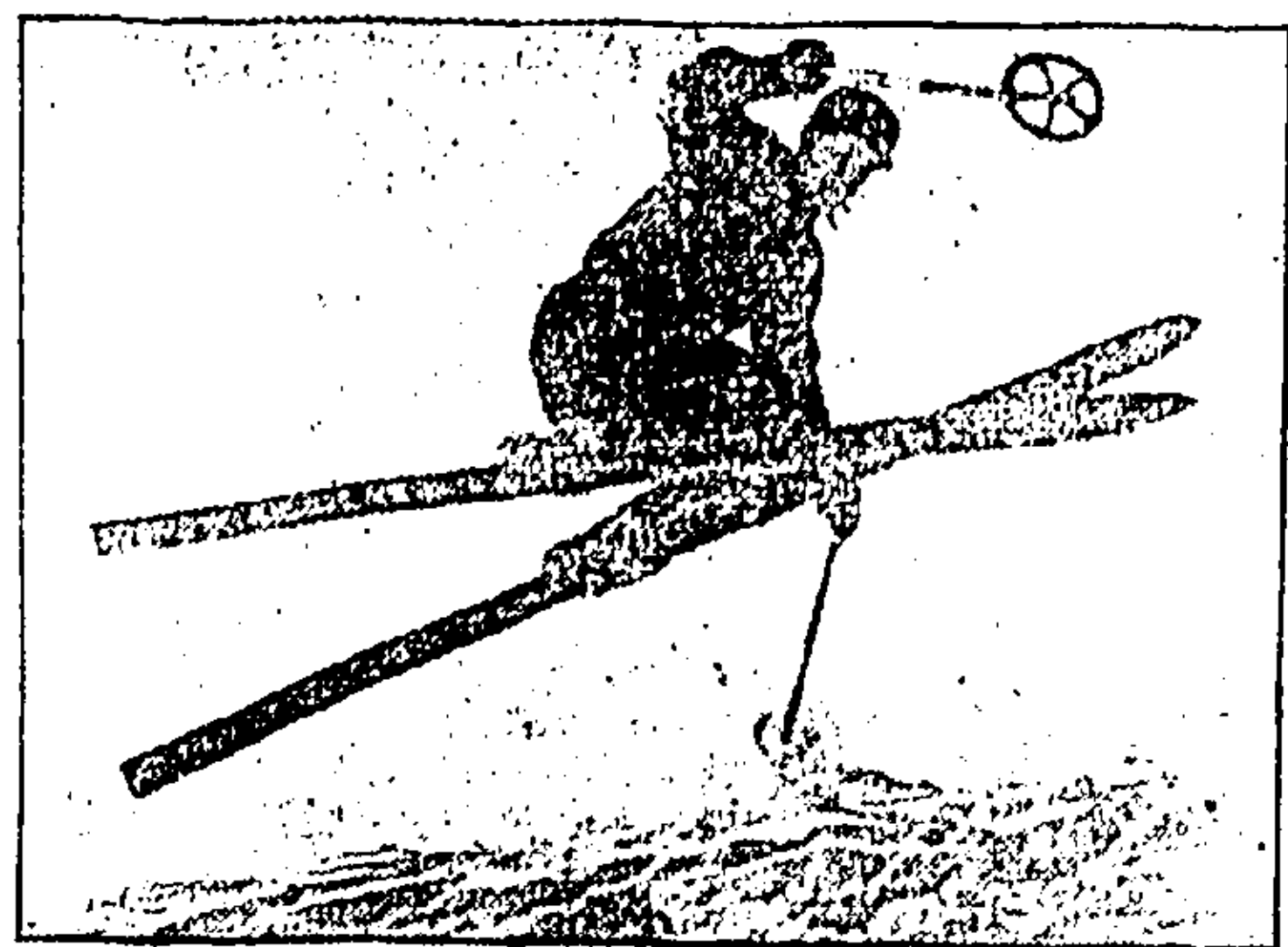


SALESMAN SAM

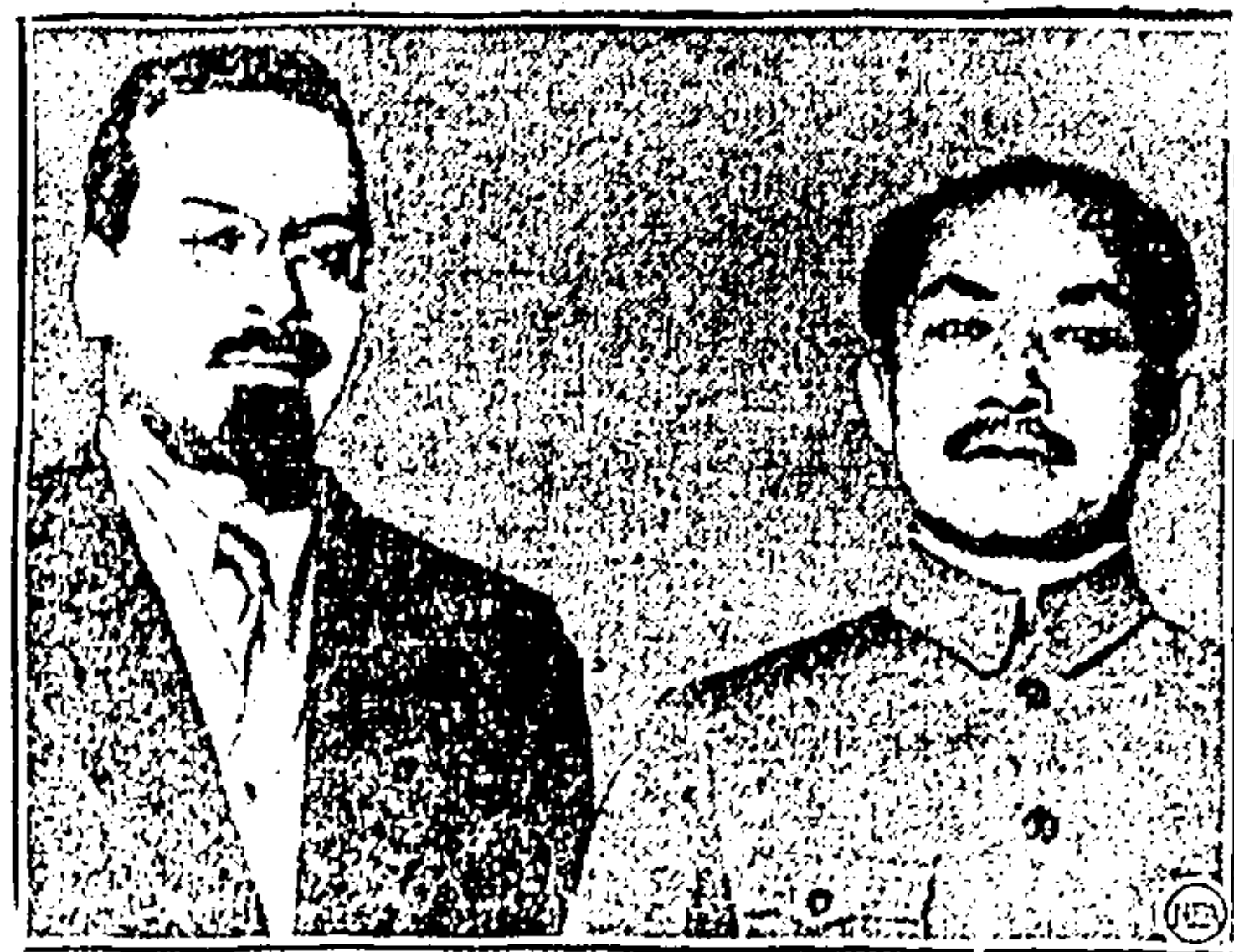
Did the Best She could

By Small





These pictures were not taken in Switzerland, but in Canada, showing experts doing tricks on skis. Top shows a fast jumping turn. Bottom, the performer is doing a "back jump."



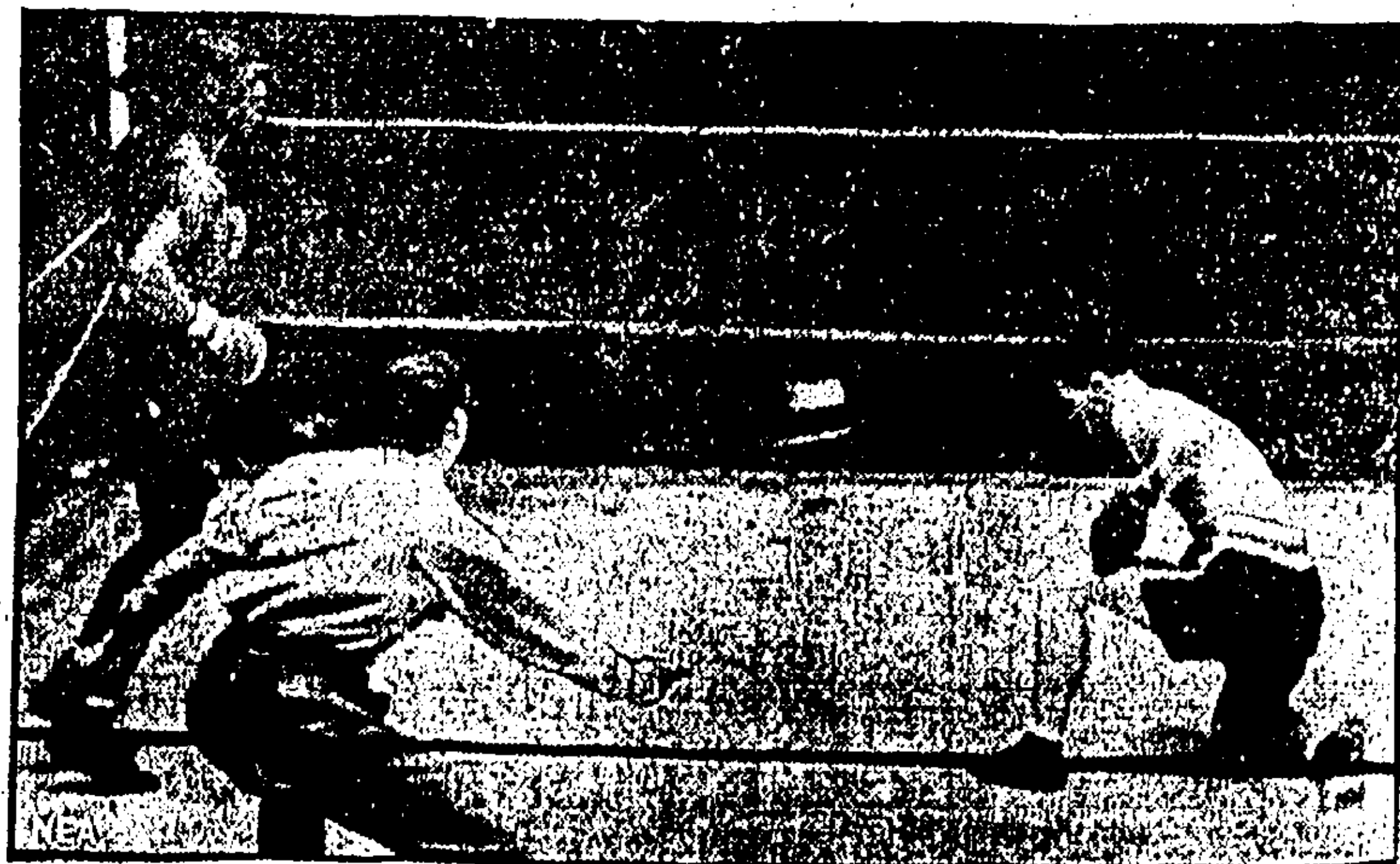
This photo which has just come out of Russia shows General Mo Teh-hui and M. Karakhan, who have been negotiating a settlement of Sino-Soviet issues.



The chairman of the Shanghai B. W. A., Mrs. A. Michael. She is a leading amateur actress.



Messrs. C. L. Draper, G. O. Smith, and M. Garsaud, being sworn in as members of the Federal Power Commission of America. A few days later the Senate sought to cancel their appointment, but the President won this particular battle.



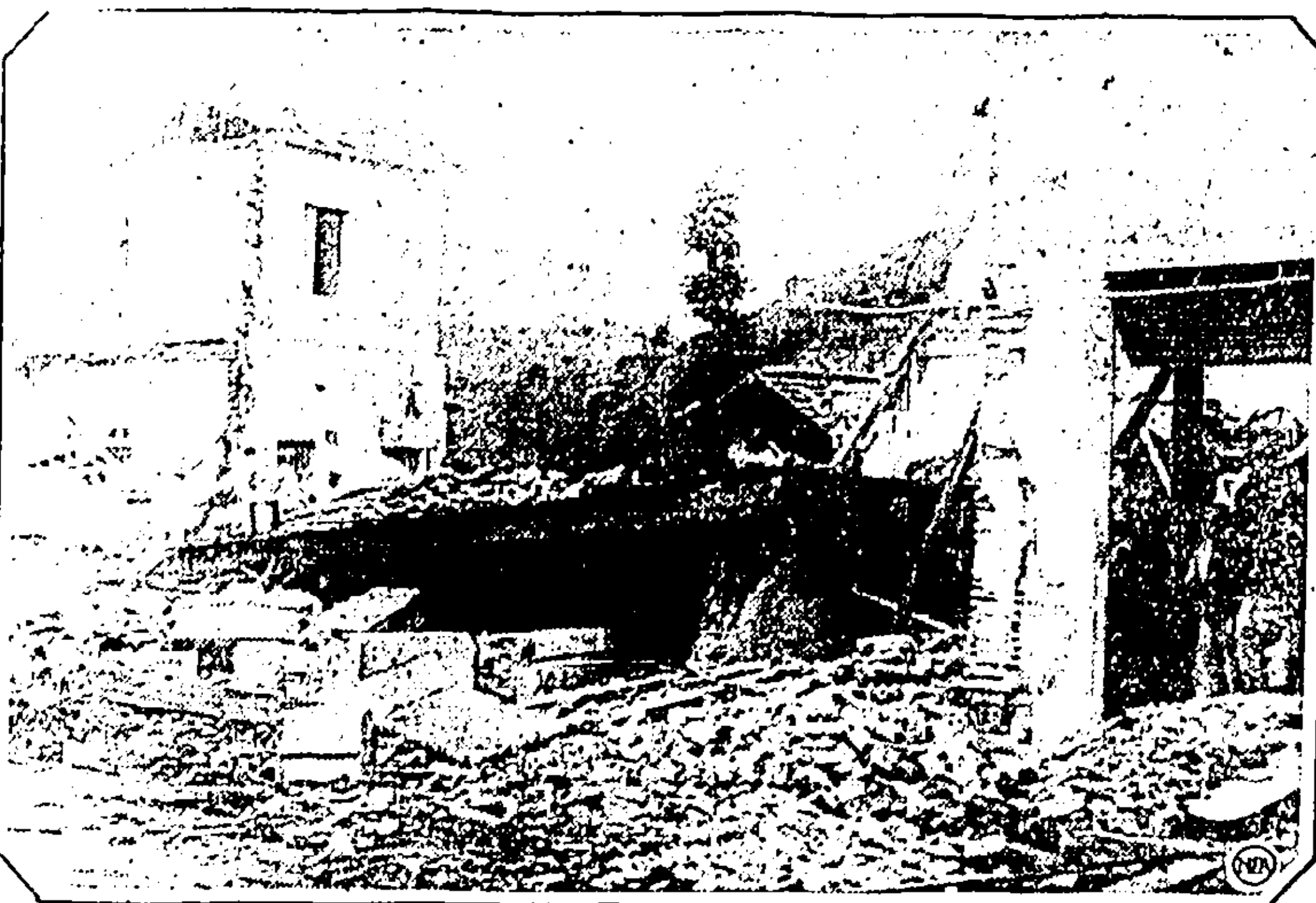
The scene in the recent contest for the world's featherweight title when the holder, Battling Battalino, was sent down for a count of six. He recovered to outpoint Kid Chocolate, the challenger.



Mr. F. A. Wallis, H. M. Consul-General at Ichang, who has just arrived in the Far East.



Survivors of the Burke party which was lost in the Yukon recently. Top shows the plane which was abandoned when the men started their long trek to civilisation.



The town of Porto Nova da Cunha after a terrific explosion had caused tremendous damage. A huge store of explosives was set off owing, it is said, to the carelessness of a workman.



Colonel L. H. Sweet, Chief of Staff of the Philippines Constabulary, who passed through Hongkong recently.



Dr. D. S. Numbers, a well-known doctor, who employs a dog team to carry out his rounds in the mountainous district of McCall, Ida. He has made trips of 70 miles to meet emergencies more than once.

To-day's
Vogue in

Summit
Dress
Collars



To wear a Summit Dress Collar is to appreciate to the fullest extent what a difference the Summit system of quarter sizes—four sizes to every inch—really does make in the comfort and appearance of one's collar. By wearing a Summit Dress Collar that is a quarter size smaller than the collar worn by day a fit is ensured that is exactly comfortable and comfortably exact. There is no gulf between the collar and neckband of the shirt.

To-day's vogue is for a dress collar with wide opening and fairly long square-cut points, as expressed in Summit Shapes 21, 23, 25, 27 and 28. Each is a correct shape for dress wear; and each shows a certain individuality which adds to your pleasure in choosing.

Hongkong Agents.

Mackintosh's

COATES' ORIGINAL

PLYMOUTH GIN

IS THE BEST DRY GIN FOR COCKTAILS

Sole Agents:

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Prince's Building.

Telephone 20075.

SERVICE & SALES.

WILLYS-KNIGHT
JOWETT
WHIPPET
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BOSCH Products.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

We Call and Deliver Cars

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YOUR CONVENIENCE.

THE IDEAL MOTOR CAR CO.

Corner Lockhart and Marshall Roads, New Reclamation.
Telephone 23714. G. H. GETZ, Proprietor.

WHITEAWAYS

LAST WEEK

OF

WINTER SALE.

FINAL BARGAINS.

Sale Ends on Saturday, Feb. 7th.

DO NOT BE TOO LATE.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

TO-DAY'S WANTS.

28 WORDS \$1.50,
(\$3.00 if Not Prepaid.)
The following replies have been received:—
667, 671, 678, 688, 695, 699, 695,
705, 709, 720, 722, 727, 729, 732,
734, 737, 738, 751.

WANTED KNOWN.

CHIROPODIST (Corn remover). Fully qualified. 10 years experience in Europe. Appointments made at the Tester Beauty Parlour, Kowloon Building, Tel. 22103. (Ground Floor).

BELLIOS OLD GIRLS' ASSOCIATION. All the old girls and boys of the Bellios Public School are cordially invited to the Bellios Old Girls' Association's "AT HOME" on Sunday, the 8th February 1931, at 4 p.m. in the School Hall.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

PRIVATE CHAIR BEARERS. Highly recommended couple, free early March. Willing, useful generally. Write Box No. 762, "Hongkong Telegraph."

HOUSES, ETC.

FOR SALE OR TO LET furnished four-roomed house at Cheung Chau. Electric Light. Large garden. Write Box No. 753, "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET—Ground Floor of No. 8A, Des Voeux Road Central, at present in the occupation of the Netherlands India Commercial Bank, available from 1st April, 1931. Apply to David Saxson & Co. Ltd.

MRS. MOTONO.

Massage.

Hand and Electric
318 Wyndham Street.

METALS

of all kinds especially for ship-building and engineering work. Complete stock. Best Terms, immediate delivery.

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CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT.

Mortgage Bank & Estate Agents.

"PEAK MANSIONS"

Prince Edward Road, Kowloon

Detached and Semi-detached villas. Modern construction with garage.

"Cambay Buildings"
Flats with modern conveniences

CAR FOR YOUR LEAVE? LEAVE CARS LTD.

WILL SUPPLY YOU WITH ANY MAKE OF CAR.

New or Second-hand.

All Cars Sold with a Definite Re-purchase Guarantee if Required. Cars Shipped to all Parts. Deferred Payments to Suit Your Convenience.

Under the Patronage of FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM BIRDWOOD, BART., G.C.B. Etc.

Commander-in-Chief in India. SIR JOHN L. MAFFEY, K.C.V.O. Etc.

Governor-General of Sudan. BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH BYRNE, K.B.E., Etc.

Governor of Sierra Leone. LEAVE CARS, LTD.

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

Local Agents:

James H. Backhouse, Ltd.

in, Chater Road.

WHEN AT HOME

The
Hongkong Telegraph.

MAY BE PURCHASED AT

SELFRIDGE'S

LONDON, W.1.

New Advertisements.

CIGARETTE CARDS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE WORLD

List of nearly 1000 sets free.

SEND £1. £2. £5 or £10 for SPECIAL SELECTION ON APPROVAL

THE LONDON CIGARETTE CARD CO., LTD.

47, Lionel Road, Brentford, Middlesex, England.

THE HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

What to do to help a child.

Anyone knowing of a child who has been assaulted, neglected or ill-treated in a manner likely to cause unnecessary suffering or injury to health, or knowing of a parent who is seeking advice on any matter concerning a child, would be doing an act of kindness by communicating at once with—
The Hon. Secretaries, H.K.S.P.C., c/o G.P.O. Box No. 513, Hongkong, or St. George's Building, Top floor. All further steps will be taken, and expenses borne, by the Society. The Informant's name will be kept strictly private, except in cases where malice is proved.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that

the TWELFTH ORDINARY MEETING

OF SHAREHOLDERS will be

held at the Registered Office of the

Company No. 10, Des Voeux Road

Central, at 3.00 p.m. Saturday, the

21st February, 1931, for the purpose

of receiving the Report of the

Directors together with a

Statement of Accounts for the

year ending 31st December, 1930.

The Transfer Books of the Com-

pany will be closed from Saturday,

14th February, to Saturday, 21st

February, 1931, (both days in-

clusive) during which period no

transfer of shares can be

registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

KAN TONG PO,

Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 4th February, 1931.

THE HONG KONG NATURALIST.

A Quarterly Illustrated journal

principally for Hong Kong and

South China.

Volume II, 1931.

edited by Dr. G. A. C. Herklots,

The University, Hong Kong, and

Major H. P. W. Hutson, D.S.O.,

O.B.E., M.C., R.E.

Subscription \$5.00 per annum,

post free.

The first number of the second

volume of the Hong Kong

Naturalist will be published to-

wards the end of February 1931.

It will contain upwards of 80

pages including nearly 50 illustra-

tions, 2 in colour.

Owing to the high cost of the

coloured illustrations and to the

increased size of the journal the

edition is strictly limited. To

avoid disappointment intending

subscribers should send their

subscriptions early to Dr. G. A. C.

Herklots, The University, Hong

Kong.

Volume I is sold out. Owing

to the great demand for back

numbers the Editors are prepared

to purchase, at cost price, if in

good condition, any of the first

four numbers that are no longer

required.

MASSEUR R. SHIMIDZU.
ASSEUSE S. HONDA.
ASSEUSE S. KISAKI.

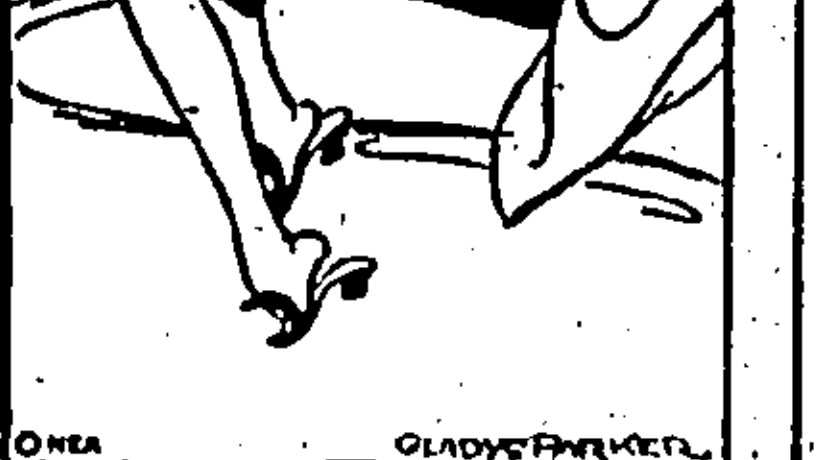
Recommended for many years of

Government Civil Hospital, Peak

District, etc., and by all the local

doctors.

24, Wyndham Street Tel. 24045.



Some girls say they wouldn't give a fig for a date—but that may be sour grapes.

Lammert's Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received

Instructions to sell by Public

Auction:

on Friday,

the 6th February, 1931,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room,

4, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Curios

comprising:—

Porcelain Vases, Bowls, Plates,

Flower Bowls, Jade Vases, Amber,

Crystal and Agate Ornaments,

Lacquer Screens, Joss Tables,

Blackwood Joss Tables, Opium

Stools, Bronze Ware, Em-

broideries, Chinese Hand Paint-

ings, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

On View from Thursday,

the 6th February, 1931,

at their Sales Room,

Duddell Street.

A Fine Selection of Jewellery

(Liquidation Stock)

comprising:—

Platinum, Gold & White Gold

Watches Plain and set with

Diamonds, Ladies Wrist Watches

set with Diamond, Gold Vanity

Case, Mesh Bag, Cigarette Case,

Diamond Earrings, Platinum

Brooch set with Diamonds,

Japanese Culture Pearls, etc., etc.

also

One Fine Diamond Ring 10.16

Carats

One Diamond and Emerald

Pendant

One Diamond Bracelet

One Gentleman's Fine Pocket

Watch "Tavannes" set with 76

Diamonds.

On View from Thursday,

the 5th February, 1931.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

USED CARS

FOR SALE

FIAT 4 CYLINDER TOURING

6 Months Use Only ... \$1,675

SINGER SALOON

SIX CYLINDERS 1927

Model Just Duo-Coated and

Over-Hauled original cost

\$1,975 ... \$1,800

ERKINE "SIX" TOURER

1928 Model New Tyres \$1,050

PEUGEOT 1926 Model ... \$450

ESSEX ROADSTER LATE

1929 Model ... \$2,100

AUSTIN "7" SALOON (Metal)

1931 Model Practically brand

New—2000 Miles; Complete

with Seat Covers, Horns, Etc.

—\$2,550

NEW FORD ROADSTER 1931

Model just over a month's use

\$2,400

INDIAN "SCOUT" MOTOR-CYCLE

Police model 1928 ... \$200

Most of the Above Cars

Carry Guarantee.

For Further Particulars Apply:—

HONG KONG USED CARS,

LTD.

2nd Floor, EXCHANGE BLDG.

PHONE: 26485.

SHOW ROOM: WHITTA'S MOTOR

AUCTIONS.

CAMERON ROAD, KOWLOON.

PHONE: 50720.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	Previous	Yesterday.
Paris	123.88 1/2	123.89 1/2
Geneva	25.13 1/2	25.14 1/2
Berlin	20.43	20.42 1/2
Oslo	18.16 1/2	18.16 1/2
Helsingfors	192 1/2	192 1/2
Athens	375	375
Buenos Aires	34 1/2	34 1/2
Shanghai	1/3 1/4	1/3
New York	4.85 1/2	4.85 1/2
Amsterdam	12.08 1/2	12.08 1/2
Stockholm	18.16 1/2	18.16 1/2
Vienna	34.53 1/2	34.53 1/2
Madrid	47.75	47.75
Bucharest	817	817
Montevideo	34 1/2	34 1/2
Hongkong	11 1/2	11 1/2
Brussels	34.83	34.83
Milan	92.77 1/2	92.77 1/2
Copenhagen	18.16	18.16
Prague	104 1/2	104 1/2
Lisbon	108.25	108.25
Rio	4.11 1/2	4 1/2
Bombay	1/5 1/4	1/5 1/4
Yokohama	2/10 1/2	2/10 1/2
Silver (spot)	12 1/2	12 1/2
" (forward)	13 1/2	13 1/2

—British Wireless.

BEAUTY IN WORDS.

INTERESTING LECTURE TO

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION.

An interesting paper on "Beauty

in Words" was read by Father

Byrne S. J. to the Hongkong branch

of the English Association last

night at the Cathedral Hall. Sir

William Hornell presided.

Referring to Browning, Father

Byrne said that Tennyson had re-

marked that it was strange that

Browning seemed unaware of the

splendour of words. Doubly

strange, we may add, when we re-

call that Browning was a poet

who was a musician. A metaphy-

sical writer might be satisfied with

sonnets worked out of the harmony

of words, with no care for their

melody, but we should expect the

musical ear to be keenly alive

to the charm of melody. If poets

may fail in their appreciation of

words, we can easily imagine that

the ordinary man may give con-

stant cause for the lament of Mat-

thew Arnold: "What a touch of

grossness in our race, what an

original shortcoming in the more

delicate spiritual perceptions, is

shown by the natural growth

amongst us of such hideous names

—Higginbottom, Stiggins, Buggs.

We sympathise with Arnold, in spite

of the fact that the word "bug"

originally meant goblin or elf and

is found in a sixteenth century

version of the Bible to replace the

Hebrew word "terror". "Thou

shalt not need to be afraid of any

bugs by night." (Ps. 90. v. 5; Rev.

vers. Ps. 91).

Words tremble with human emo-

tions, with human thoughts, since

they are the means deliberately

chosen to convey these thoughts

and these emotions from one soul

to another. They belong to the

material world of sense in being

sound; they are of the intellectual

and moral world by the soul of



Some Paramount Reasons WHY YOU SHOULD GIVE YOUR DOG THE— "QUORN" DOG REMEDIES CONDITION AND TONIC POWDERS

Famous kennels rely upon the "Quorn". Breeders and owners use the "Quorn". Both the expert and the amateur are buyers of the "Quorn", while champions of all breeds have been kept fit for years with the "Quorn" Dog Remedies.

THEY COOL THE BLOOD, REMOVE ALL IMPURITIES, AND ACT AS A TONG TO THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONG KONG DISPENSARY.

THREE NEW

"H.M.V." RECORDS

from the
Mid-January Supplement

- B-3663** Mammy is gone (Brown-Henderson) Paul Robeson
High Water (McHardy-Brennan)
- B-3691** The Menin Gate (Bowen) Peter Dawson
The Blind Ploughman (Clarke)
- C-2006** Blessed City (Bairstow) Westminster Special Choir
Blessed City Part 2.

S. MOUTRIE CO., LTD.

(Chater Road.)

IDEAL WEDDING GIFTS

Crystal Service in matched patterns sparkling against a Background of Snowy Linen—

What Could be More

ATTRACTIVE?



Before selecting your Wedding Presents make a point of inspecting our new stocks of

Guaranteed Hand-Cut Crystal

from \$10.00 per piece—our range includes:—

Salad Bowls, Flower Vases, Nut Bowls,
Candle Sticks, Decanters, Water Jugs,
Sweet Dishes, Colory Vases, Perfume
Sprays, etc., etc.

Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

MOTOR BARGAINS

7. CHEVROLET 1928 MODEL
USED SEDAN 4 Cyl. 26 h.p.
fully equipped NOW IN
DAILY SERVICE

PRICE \$1,450.

8. MINERVA ALL WEATHER
TOURING CAR 1924 MODEL
IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER

PRICE \$250.

9. MORRIS OXFORD 1930
MODEL NEW 6 cyl. 15 h.p. 5
pas. TOURING CAR. UP-
HOLSTERY slightly soiled

PRICE \$4,125.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.
Incorporated in Hongkong.
21, Queen's Road C. and司徒 Road.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. W. Cooper Passmore thanks all friends who sent wreaths and floral tributes in her sad bereavement, also for letters of condolence. She wishes to especially thank those who attended the funeral.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, 1931.

ALL DEPENDS ON GANDHI.

Whilst most observers will be inclined to agree with Mr. Wedgwood Benn that it is as yet too early to appraise the effect in India of the Round Table Conference deliberations and of the unconditional release of Congress leaders, we cannot but feel that the utterances made by Gandhi since his freedom has been restored are not particularly promising. It would appear that Gandhi insists on the release of all political prisoners, on a continuation of picketing, on the withdrawal of all repressive measures, and on the authorities ignoring breaches of the salt laws. These are sweeping demands, especially as they are laid down as being a necessary preliminary to the opening of peace negotiations. It is conceivable that some of the points might be conceded if there were a *quid pro quo* offered by the Congress leaders in the direction of calling off the civil disobedience campaign. But the present attitude of Gandhi and his colleagues is that all the concessions must be made by one side. It is clear that no progress towards a settlement of outstanding issues can be made so long as this spirit prevails.

Of all the statements which Gandhi has made since his release none is so surprising as that in which he is quoted as saying that the Nationalist movement has so affected the minds of the masses that their leaders are unable to dictate any course of action. This, in effect, is an admission of helplessness, equivalent to a confession that the Congress leaders have set forces in motion which they are unable to control. We could imagine this to be the case were any other man than Gandhi at the head of the Congress movement, but the remarkable personality of the man, the veneration in which he is held by the masses, and the firm hold which he obviously has over them, support the view that if he spoke the word, he could call off civil disobedience to-morrow. It has been well remarked that if Gandhi chooses for co-operation with the

British Government, along the lines laid down by the Round Table Conference, he will bring peace and increasing powers of self-government to India's millions, but if, on the other hand, he elects to continue the non-co-operation movement, India will continue to flounder in political, social and religious uncertainty. An idealist, Gandhi has to choose between the idealistic conception of absolute national liberty and a compromise with practicality. It has been suggested that "the hopeless division of India over religion, and the ignorance of her masses, may turn Gandhi against his normal inclinations to accept the London Conference programme." This is a line of reasoning which appears somewhat confused and unconvincing. It suggests that, though favourable to the plan worked out at the Round Table Conference, he would trade on ignorance and religious differences with a view to keeping the country in a troubled state, for what particular purpose, or with what hope of gain thereby, is not indicated. Strife for strife's sake surely cannot be the Gandhi idea.

If there is any comfort to be found in the situation, it is that, so far, Gandhi has made no definite pronouncement on the proposals put forward by the Round Table Conference, or on the Prime Minister's declaration in regard thereto. The Indian delegates have yet to return, and it may be that when Gandhi meets them he will have cause, following his deliberations with them, to modify some of his recent statements. If, as has been stated, the Indian delegation is sworn to do its utmost to win the Congress leaders over to the side of reason, we may yet see a marked change in the position. But one thing is certain—Britain has gone to the limit in making concessions as a preliminary to eventual agreement. The next response must be made by the Congress leaders.

Death Duties.

Strongly as we feel regarding the Estate Duty anomalies to which we drew attention yesterday, we also desire to be strictly fair to the Government. A scrutiny of the old and new schedules reveals minor concessions as well as increases. Under the old scale, estates between \$1,000 and \$5,000 were required to contribute 2 per cent. to the Treasury. A substantial relief to these small estates is afforded by providing for a one per cent. payment up to \$5,000. It is also quite clear that this concession represents the only change decided upon as affecting estates up to \$25,000. In addition, provision is made in the ordinance whereby estates which just pass a certain scale may by surrendering the surplus, rank for duty under the scale below. This is all well and good, and it would seem to show that the Government was forced to recognise that the part of Shylock can very well be overdone. We would submit, however, that the fact that estates between \$10,000 and \$25,000 have always been required to pay the high rate of three per cent, placing them on exactly the same footing as similarly valued estates in Great Britain, while the large estates escaped with extremely small comparable percentages, considerably less than half in most cases than those of Great Britain, is no argument for perpetuation of a scale which, we contend, is wrong in principle. In our view, the collection of death duty on estates of less than \$1,000 is not justified by results, while it seems manifestly unfair that beneficiaries less able to afford to remit part of their legacies to the Treasury should be placed on a percentage equal or higher than that prevailing in Great Britain, the highest taxed country in the world; while those who assess their possessions in hundreds of thousands get off absurdly lightly.

When charged, before Mr. Butters, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, with the unlawful possession of a ukelele, the property of Mr. T. H. Wicheil, of No. 2, King's Terrace, a Chinese, Kang Sau, said he had picked it up in the footpath leading to the house. The complainant said he had left it in the verandah. Sentence of one month's imprisonment was imposed.

DAY BY DAY

PERSISTENT MEDIOCRITY IS UNSPEAKABLY MORE USEFUL THAN TALENTED INCONSTANCY.—Dr. Hamilton.

Mrs. Tso, wife of the Hon. Mr. S. W. Tso, will distribute the prizes of the Fairlie Girls' School in the Hall of St. Stephen's Girls' School at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, February 11.

We are informed by the University authorities that Yau Ka Yin, Candidate, Index No. 40, who appeared at the Matriculation Examination last November from Queen's College passed the examination with Honours.

Suffering from injuries received through a fall from the verandah of her house, Chan Sze, a 70-year-old woman, of the first floor of 96B, Canton Road, died shortly after admission to the Kowloon Hospital this morning.

A non-Chinese case of typhoid was reported on Monday. The health report for the week ended January 31 recorded three cases of diphtheria (one fatal), four of typhoid (one fatal) and one of puerperal fever. In addition 41 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis were reported.

After taking a dose of lysol, a Chinese male named Loung Kam, aged 35, of no fixed abode, apparently regretted the act and was on his way to the Government Civil Hospital when his strength gave way. He was picked up on the pathway leading to the Hospital, just outside the mortuary. He is now undergoing treatment.

The best score over Lane, Crawford's miniature golf course for January was returned by Mr. G. W. Cooper. With a score of 25, he tied with Mr. S. A. Rumjahn, and on account of new hazards being laid down, it was agreed to play three rounds to decide. The scores were 116 and 129. Mrs. D. Pile won the ladies' competition with a score of 28.

At the whist drive held at the Kowloon branch of the Helena May Institute on Tuesday night, the following are the prize winners:—Ladies' first, Mrs. Mackay; ladies' second, Miss Walters; booby, Miss I. E. Rogers; gentlemen's first, Mr. Mackintosh; gentlemen's second, Mr. E. Zimmern; booby, Mr. Hargreaves.

Appearing before Mr. Williams, at the Central Police Court this morning, on a charge of theft of a fountain pen from a pedestrian in Queen's Road, a Chinese was sentenced to six months' hard labour. The defendant was stated by Detective Inspector K. W. Andrew to have been caught in the act by the complainant and it was whilst the pair were struggling that the officer appeared on the scene. He arrested the defendant who, had five previous convictions, including some for picking pockets.

Fong Kam was charged before Mr. Butters, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, with the theft, from the rear of No. 293, Tai Nam Street, yesterday, of 40 bowls, 20 plates, 10 Chinese spoons, three wooden buckets, four baskets, a cook pan and three pieces of clothing, the property of Wong Kwong. An alternative charge of receiving was also preferred. Detective Sergeant Goodwin said the complainant was a foreman and lived in a contractors hut in Tai Nam Street. The defendant pleaded guilty to larceny and was sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment.

DIDDLING DAD.

By D. C. MURDOCH.

DADDY, dear," said Edith, sliding up to my arm-chair and running her fingers through my somewhat scanty locks.

"Well?" I asked, laying down my paper. "Don't do that," I added, as she draped a curl, Disraeli fashion, over my forehead and surveyed her handiwork with approval.

"Could you lend me ten shillings?" asked Edith, coming to the point with startling suddenness.

"Lend?" I said grimly, with the memory of numerous past loans which seemed to stretch back over the whole period of her nineteen years of existence.

"Well, it's like this. I am going to Maud's party to-night, and I haven't got a pair of stockings left to wear."

"You never have. You do not chance to require a new dress or anything of that sort, do you?" I asked with heavy sarcasm.

"Oh, I couldn't ask you for a dress just now when you have had all the Christmas presents to pay for."

"Well, don't keep reminding me about it," I said with a sigh. "Here's your ten shillings. I suppose I will get peace now."

"Thanks, dear," said Edith, dropping a curtsy, and tripping happily out of the room.

A few moments later I had another visitor, Peggy, my eldest daughter, this time. She is twenty-two, works in an office, and has a vocabulary which consists of equal parts of "business English" and "your letter of the fifteenth to hand and contents noted," etc., etc.

"Make it snappy," and so on.) She entered the room U.S.A. college girl fashion, pulled off her hat, dropped it on my writing desk, cleared a space on the table, and sat herself down.

"Say, Pop," she began, "you love your little daughter, don't you?" I acquiesced without much enthusiasm.

"Well, Maud is throwing a party to-night, and I guessed you would not like your Peggy to be the gump of the happy gang. You don't want Peggy to be a flat tyre, do you?"

I muttered something under my breath.

"Say, my esteemed parent," she got up, and paraded mannequin-fashion about the room.

"Do I pain the eyes?" she asked plaintively. "Am I hard to look at? Is your prettiest daughter?" ("Says you," I interjected in a moment of inspiration.)—"to go to the riot looking like Cinderella after mid-night?"

"What's it all about, Pop?" I asked in despair.

"My dance shoes were ruined last week by a great he-man in a dress coat. I gave him an earful about it. Though, if he could not dance he certainly knew all there was to know about sitting out."

Gee, that man could make love. Dad, I nearly fell for him."

"How much do you want?" I asked.

"Couldn't do you justice under thirty bob," said this very modern

daughter. "The daughter of a well-known author has a position to keep up, you know."

I grunted, and handed over a pound note. This was going to be an expensive morning.

"Thanks, old man," said Peggy, dimpling with delight, "you get nicer every day. I believe I could kiss you without straining anything."

"Don't," I said hastily. "I hate that lip-stick you use."

"Just for that you are going to be severely censured," said Peggy, advancing to the attack.

After the dust had died away, I settled down to my newspaper once again, but another interruption came before many minutes had passed.

This time it was Stella, my youngest daughter, seventeen, and despite Peggy's claim, the prettiest of the trio. Her method of attack differs from the technique employed by her sisters; but, as I will show, it was not less successful.

She entered the room silently, gently closing the door behind her, tip-toed to a chair on the side of the fireplace opposite to the one in which I sat, and subsided with a tiny little sigh. As I paid no attention to this distress signal, a little sob broke the silence; and, always a dutiful parent, I laid down my paper and made inquiries as to the reason for these signs of grief.

"Oh, it's nothing, Daddy, nothing at all," said this baby siren, wiping her eyes with a two inch square of lace just to prove it.

"Peggy been vamping your steady again?" I inquired, wise in the knowledge of my eldest daughter's skill in this direction.

Stella smiled wanly and tried to be cheerful. "No, indeed; besides she couldn't."

"Well, what's the trouble? Come on, tell Daddy all about it."

She came and perched herself on the arm of my chair, and laying her head on my shoulder began to sob quietly.

"Are you going to Maud's party?" I asked conversationally.

"No," came the abrupt answer from the folds of my Harris tweed.

"Why?" I asked in surprise. "I thought you were all going."

"I can't go," said Stella. "I promised to lend Edith my shoes and Peggy my frock because I borrowed some of their things last week for the office dance. I was not keen to go to Maud's party, so I promised them the things" (a deep sob and convulsive heaving).

"And now you have changed your mind, eh?"

"Jack Trevor is going," came a wail from the region of my shoulder.

I began to see daylight at last. A pause ensued, during which Stella extricated herself from my embrace, and walking to the mirror tried to make an eighteen inch skirt look like a martyr's robe.

"How much would a frock and shoes cost?" I asked tentatively.

"Daddy, you darling," came the cry.

Gone was the martyr's robe. Gone were the tears and sobs. Two sparkling blue eyes, flushed cheeks, and out-stretched arms appeared. A sweet mouth pressed kisses on mine, and I was crushed in the embrace of two tennis-developed arms.

A widower with three grown-up daughters has his troubles, but some of them are almost worth while.

What It Costs to Keep an M.P.

By MONTAGUE SMITH.

EVERY M.P. costs the nation on an average \$1,025 2s. 8d. a year.

There are 615 of them, and the closest possible examination of the various items of expenditure in the national Estimates which are spent on or for their personal behalf reveals a total of \$999,407 this year. Hence the individual cost, and, after the failure of these somewhat expensive luxuries to sustain a debate on national economy last week, the taxpayers will be interested to consider whether they are getting value for money.

The total is independent of charges for salaries of Ministers, Assistant Ministers, and Whips, which between them amount to at least another \$150,000 a year. It will be seen that the salary of \$400 a year which each member

(Continued on Page 7.)



"This is the last trip you're going to talk me into. I've worried every minute about my sweet peas."

VACCINATION CASE
IN COURT.FATHER ORDERED TO PRO-
DUCE HIS CHILD.

LETTERS IGNORED.

A peculiar position arose in a case before Mr. Lindell this morning, when, in pursuance of the recent decision to enforce the Ordinance requiring the vaccination of new-born babies, the Sanitary Department (represented by Mr. B. C. K. Hawkins), summoned a Chinese father failing to have his child vaccinated within the stipulated period of six months after birth.

The child, said Mr. Hawkins, was registered at birth with the Department, which waited six months before it took action. Two registered letters were sent to the defendant, one after the other, but no reply being received to either of these, an Inspector personally called on the defendant, to impress on him the requirements of the law. The man appeared to have ignored all that was sent or was explained to him by the Inspector. He simply took no notice, consequently, the Department had to bring these proceedings. It could have prosecuted straightaway after the expiration of the six months, without going to the formality of sending out letters.

Defendant in reply to the Court, said his child had already been vaccinated in the country.

Mr. Hawkins submitted that the onus was on the defendant to prove vaccination by the production of a proper certificate or, failing that, of the baby itself.

His Worship adjourned the case until the 18th instant, making an order for the production of the child from the country within two weeks, for examination by the Medical Officer of Health.

NEW MOTOR SHIP
ARRIVES.THE FOYLEBANK MAKES HER
FIRST CALL.

One of the six fast new motor vessels constructed for the Bank Line, Ltd., the Foylebank, arrived in harbour on Monday on her first visit to this port. Four others have been here during the last few months, these being the Irisbank, Lossiebank, Taybank and Tweedbank. The remaining vessel, Lagabank, will be here in due course.

The Irisbank, Lossiebank, Taybank and Tweedbank were built by Workman and Clark at their Belfast yards, and the remaining two by Harland and Wolff, the whole six being similar in dimensions. The Workman Clark vessels, however, have Clark-Sulzer engines and the Harland and Wolff vessels have Burmeister and Wain engines. The following are the main dimensions: length 60 ft., 425 ft., moulded beam 57 ft., moulded depth 38 ft., 6 ins., draught 26 feet, and dead-weight capacity 9,000.

All six vessels are employed exclusively in the New York-Far East service, the voyage from New York to Hongkong taking about 42 days. The Bank Line Ltd., Hongkong, are the Eastern managers of the line.

The Foylebank is under the command of Capt. Newton with a crew of 19 British officers and men and 45 Asiatic seamen. She carried no cargo for Hongkong but had 445 tons of nut oil for through ports and arrived here via Tsingtau and Shanghai.

KINZAN MARU STILL
AGROUND.HOPES THAT SHE MAY
GET OFF.

Enquiries made at the N.Y.K. this morning with regard to the s.s. Kinzan Maru, which grounded near Oakes Island on Monday morning, revealed the fact that one of her hatches is leaking, but that no further message has been received from the ship or the Shanghai office, which wired first news of the mishap.

No action is being taken in Hongkong, as the Kinzan Maru is not considered to be in a serious condition. She is still aground but it is hoped that she will be able to get off at high tide.

A Chinese clerk residing at 52, Tai Yuen Street had a rather nasty fall when he slipped in the kitchen of his house into last night and, as a result, he is in hospital with an injury to his head. His condition is good but there is a probability of complications setting in.

COLOSSAL QUAKE
DEVASTATION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

and continued intermittently all day long.

Almost the whole of North Island was set rocking by the shocks, which have heaved up the sea-bottom, changed the face of the coast, obliterated towns, torn great holes in roads and railways, and blocked rivers.

Despite the grave danger of further collapses, rescue parties including bluejackets with crow-bars, are working feverishly among the ruins.

Hastings Rescues.

They have been rewarded in many cases. For instance, at Hastings sixteen assistants were trapped in the debris of a store. Nine hours' work resulted in one being extricated unhurt, and another with his legs and back broken.

A hospital at Napier was wrecked, the nurses' home collapsed, killing many inmates, Wairoa, Waipukurau, and Waipawa report severe damage, dozens have been burned to death.

Priests Killed.

Later.

Large crowds are anxiously waiting outside newspaper offices in Wellington for news, which is still very scanty, owing to the dislocation of the telephone and telegraph services.

According to the latest reports, the Roman Catholic Seminary at Green Meadows has collapsed, two priests and eight students being killed.

The railway tunnel at Wairoa has collapsed, but workmen in the tunnel marvellously escaped.

The sea bed in Napier Harbour has risen eighteen inches, and even small launches are unable to enter the inner harbour.

King's Message.

The King has sent a cablegram expressing deepest sympathy with the bereaved and the sufferers.

In the House of Commons, the Rt. Hon. Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary said: "I am sure the House would wish to join in expressing our deep sympathy with New Zealand and our fellow subjects there, on the loss of life and the suffering. I have already telegraphed the Governor-General expressing the sympathy of His Majesty's Government and asking him to keep us informed of the position as fully as possible."

Reuter and British Wireless.

Recorded in Hongkong.

A very clear record of the earthquake was obtained by the Royal Observatory at Kowloon. The first tremors were recorded at 6 h. 59 m. 20 s. on Tuesday, and it was shown that the epicentre of the earthquake was about 5,700 miles distant from Hongkong. The earth waves took 12 minutes 28 seconds to travel this distance. The earthquake, therefore, started at 10 h. 16 m. 52 s. New Zealand standard time.

The amplitude of the maximum waves recorded at the Royal Observatory was 8 mm., indicating that the earthquake was of great intensity.

FISHING VESSEL
FOUNDERS.MASTER REPORTS LOSS TO
HONGKONG.

A report of the sinking of a fishing boat in Chinese Territory on January 30 last has been made to the police upon the return to the Colony of the master, who stated that in addition to the boat, valued at \$140 a sum of \$200 in Chinese money was lost in the mishap, although, fortunately, there were no casualties.

The master, Wong Lin, residing at 223, Des Voeux Road West, stated that on January 30 last he engaged the steam launch Kwong On to tow his fishing boat, together with several others, to Sam Mun in Chinese territory. When the crafts had reached a place called Hok Nam in Chinese territory, the fishing boat sank on account of the speed at which the steam launch was going. Fortunately there were no casualties but an attempt to raise the craft proved unsuccessful.

CHINESE EASTERN
RAILWAY.RUSSIAN INTERESTS MAY BE
BOUGHT OUT.

DELEGATE'S REMARKS.

Nanking, Feb. 3. General Moh Teh-hui, chief Chinese delegate attending the Russo-Chinese Conference at Moscow, arrived at Nanking this morning and interviewed President Chiang Kai-shek, when he submitted a full report on his work in Russia. General Moh intends to stay here a couple of weeks before returning to Russia. Mr. C. T. Wang, the Nanking Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Ningpo this afternoon for Nanking to meet General Moh.

Interviewed, General Moh said that during his eight months' stay at Moscow, he had two official conferences and several unofficial conferences with the Russian delegates who paid more attention to the demand for immediate resumption of commercial and political relations with China than to the settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute.

General Moh said he would secure advice from President Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. C. T. Wang on the advisability of consenting to the Russian request for the resumption of relations. The Chinese plenipotentiary admitted that the Russian Government was prepared to permit Nanking to buy out the Russian interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway and he will consult the Nanking officials on the terms governing the suggested relinquishment.

Railway Retrenchment.

According to information given by secretaries of General Moh Teh-hui, the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway will begin to adopt new measures from February 15th, using both the Chinese and Russian languages in book-keeping and other documents pertaining to the running of the line. Henceforth, coal will be supplied by Chinese companies.

General Moh denied rumours that the Chinese delegates attending the Moscow conference had made concessions in connection with coal supplies to the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Commenting on retrenchment plans concerning the railway, General Moh mentioned that 600 workers were recently dismissed, of whom 550 were Russians. The railway employs about 3,000 workers, half of whom are Chinese. It has also been agreed between the Chinese and Russian authorities that in future Chinese and Russians will be given equal chances of filling vacancies.

Latest information from Harbin states that commercial relations have actually been resumed with the arrival of consignments of petrol, cigarettes, matches and sundries from Russia which are finding ready markets in Manchuria. The low price of the Russian goods enable them to compete with Japanese products.

WHAT IT COSTS TO
KEEP AN M.P.

(Continued from Page 6.)

draws is less than a quarter of the total spent on him or her by a more or less grateful nation. There are all sorts of other little suspected charges.

An M.P. is now able to travel "free" between his constituency and London, obtaining vouchers from one of the clerks of the House for this purpose. "Free" means free only so far as the M.P. is concerned. The taxpayers pay the railway companies £35,500 this year for this freedom.

The cost of the upkeep of the Houses of Parliament buildings is £94,610, of which it may be assumed half is for the House of Commons and half for the House of Lords. Maintenance and repairs, £59,190, is the biggest item in this, but there are other little charges such as £11,000 for fuel, light, and water, and £5,000 for new furniture—chairs and so on where exhausted legislators may lie back and contemplate national economy.

Salaries, wages, and allowances of nearly 150 officials of the House of Commons amount to about £75,000 a year. "These officials are numerous and varied, including even six 'Porters for Delivery of Letters for the different Departments of the House.' An inspector, sergeant, and 21 constables, costing £15,000, are also needed to look after M.P.s. They are also responsible for that fine nightly chorus of 'Who goes home?'

The inquisitiveness of M.P.s is another expensive item. It has been estimated that it costs on an average £1 for the time of clerks in Government offices, telegrams, letters, etc., to answer every question which appears on the Order Paper of the House, and there are about 15,000 of these every year. Printing of parliamentary papers, stationery for M.P.s, and kindred items, cost not less than £70,000 a year.

GLEE SINGERS AT
SHAMEEN.EVENING OF DELIGHTFUL
MUSIC

Shameen, Feb. 3. Shameen and Canton residents were given a magnificent feast of good music when the West-minster Glee Singers appeared before a capacity house at the Canton Club Theatre last night. Seldom has the old Theatre echoed to such hearty and spontaneous applause as that which greeted every item of the programme.

The gentlemen of the Company opened the programme with a vocal waltz, "Breeze of the Night", their beautiful rendering calling forth instantaneous applause. They followed with "There was a Chap who kept a Store" and again with the humorous "Alexander". The boys sang a song "The Pipes of Pan" and "April is a Lady", both being perfectly rendered. A bass solo by James Barber, "Youth will needs have Dalliance," was followed by "In Cellar Cool" in response to an enthusiastic reception, and again by "Old clothes and Fine Clothes". The Company followed with a part song, "Orpheus with his Lute" and as an encore gave "Bells of St. Michael's Tower", the balance, and rhythm in both of which were lovely beyond words.

Knox Godfrey, boy soprano, followed with "Serenade" and gave as an encore "Coming Home", his renderings, in which there were some perfect head notes, being altogether delightful. The gentlemen of the Company gave a glee song "Haste Ye Soft Gales" and, in response to insistent demands, two humorous items. Ernest McKinley, gave a poetic Maori song by Alfred Hill and a Negro spiritual "I got a Robe" in which his enunciation and timing were perfect. Albert Greene followed with rollicking sea-shanties, of which the audience demanded five before they would let him go. A cycle of Welsh airs by the Company, closed the first part of the programme.

The second half of the programme opened with a selection of sacred music by the Glee Singers, followed by Donald Reid with "Ye Banks and Brues," arranged by himself, in which there was a delightful vocal accompaniment by the company. A humorous quartette by the gentlemen followed, this being also sung to Donald Reid's arrangement and setting. The Glee Singers next gave a group of old English county songs, and wound up the programme with "Oh dear What can the Matter Be" (Suffolk) to E. Branscombe's arrangement.

It is regrettable that quite a number of Shameen residents could not make a special effort to be in their seats before the opening of the delightful programme, also that there were no restrictions imposed as to smoking in the Theatre. In view of the wholehearted support given to the Company, it is hoped that the Canton Club Committee will be encouraged to further ventures of a similar nature. Our Own Correspondent.

HELENA MAY
MUSICALE.FINE PROGRAMME FOR
TO-MORROW.

The programme for to-morrow's musicale at the Helena May Institute is as follows:

- (a) Souvenir d'Printemps, Holbrook.
(b) A Forest Melody, Montague Phillips.

- The Orchestra.
(a) Les Papillons, Ernest Chanson.
(b) Les Papillons, A. d'Ambrosia.

- Mrs. Sanger.
(a) Nostalgia Andaluz, Martinez.
(b) Cancion Malagueña, Anglada Ochoa.

- Mrs. Gregory.
Two English Dances, Quilter.
The Orchestra.

- (a) Vissi d'Arte, "Tosca", Puccini.
(b) Mon Cœur s'ouvre à ta voix, Saint-Saens.

- Mrs. Sanger.
(a) Melodie, Leoncavallo.
(b) Chanson Bohème, "Carmen", Bizet.

- Mrs. Gregory.
(a) Chanson d'Alain, Elgar.
(b) Gluck, Edward, German.

Finally, there is the biggest item of all—£510,000 for the printers on whose votes M.P.s depend. There were 200 days comprising 1,506 hours in the last complete parliamentary session. Every M.P., therefore, costs about a guinea an hour while the House of Commons is officially "sitting". But there are very rarely more than 100 at a time in their places. Peers are comparatively cheap. Their individual cost to the taxpayers a year for the work of the House of Lords is £110 10s. 1d. Perhaps that is one reason why M.P.s so often speak slightly of them.

NEED FOR TRADE
UNIONS.LABOUR M.P. ADDRESSES
ROTARY CLUB.

MEANING OF WEALTH.

A powerful address on industrial conditions, and the necessity of labour and trade organisations for the purpose of compelling bad employers to treat their workpeople fairly, was delivered by Mr. James Bell, a member of the British Economic Mission now in Hongkong, at the Rotary Club this morning, under the chairmanship of Sir William Hornell.

The following members of the Economic Mission were guests in addition to the speaker:—Sir Thomas Allen, Mr. Louis Beale, C.B.E., Mr. William A. Crowther, J.P., Lieut. Col. Reginald Morcom, C.B.E., Mr. F. W. Birchenough, J.P., Mr. E. Duxbury, Mr. George Green, Mr. Joseph Wild and Mr. Arthur Reis, J.P.

Other guests were Dr. James Maxwell, of Shanghai, and Mr. M. F. Key, Secretary of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

In welcoming the guests, the Chairman said that Sir Ernest Thompson, Chairman of the Mission, was under the doctor's care and he had expressed his regret that he was unable to attend in consequence. In introducing Mr. Bell, the chairman said that he was M.P. for the Ormskirk Division of Lancashire.

Mr. Bell said in part: "I venture to say that you would find it impossible in any country in the world to carry on your industry without some form of labour organisation. Both in England and ever since I came out to the Far East I have been trying to point out that those who are engaged in industry and who want to do what is right, and who want to do what is the fair thing by their work people, are only able to do what is right and only able to do what is fair to their work people when there are labour organisations of sufficient strength to make those who did not want to do these things do them in spite of their not wanting to do them."

Some of my friends, who are on the Economic Mission, are employers of labour, and they may want, and I know they do want, to pay their employees decent wages. They do not want to work them too long hours. They want to give them the best of conditions while they are working. They want to do these things but these good employers, after all, cannot set the standard for industry. Whether you call them labour organisations or trade unions, call them whatever you like, it would be impossible for the good employer to exist in industry unless you had some form of labour organisation. If I were to give the illustration of what I mean, and in order not to offend the chairman, I would call him the good employer and I would call myself the bad employer.

Without Unions. Take away your trade union organisations, and leave the employers to treat their workpeople just as the employers would like to treat them, then what becomes of the good employer and the bad employer? If I am the bad employer and work my people for 12 hours a day, and I could if Parliament did not interfere, and if there were no trade union organisations to prevent me; and your Chairman wants to be a good employer, that is, he works his workpeople eight hours a day and pays them good wages, and I pay my workpeople the lowest possible wages, who is going to get the business? Not your good employer. I should go into the market as the bad employer and beat him every day in the week, and I should take all the business, and your good employer would have to come down to my standard, and, therefore, your bad employer would set the standard in your industry. Your labour organisation, endeavours to organise the workpeople. What for? Not because we want strikes. Not because we want disputes, but because we want to have the power to make the bad employer do what the good employer wants to do. That is the aim of practically all our labour organisations in industry.

While I know that sometimes men take extreme views and we get extremists amongst our trade unions and in our labour organisations, I am not going to condemn either trade unions or labour organisations merely because sometimes we get extremists voicing their opinions inside our movement. Labour organisations are not the only organisations where extremists are allowed to air their views. I do not want you to condemn a movement that has done more to raise the standard of life for the workers of the world, than any other movement in industry.

Do not condemn our labour organisations merely because some extreme men use extreme words, but give us the credit that we are anxious to give the employers who want to do the fair thing a chance to do what they want to do. Do not forget that wherever industry is going on it is not good for any nation if it is only going to use it in order to make a few millionaires.

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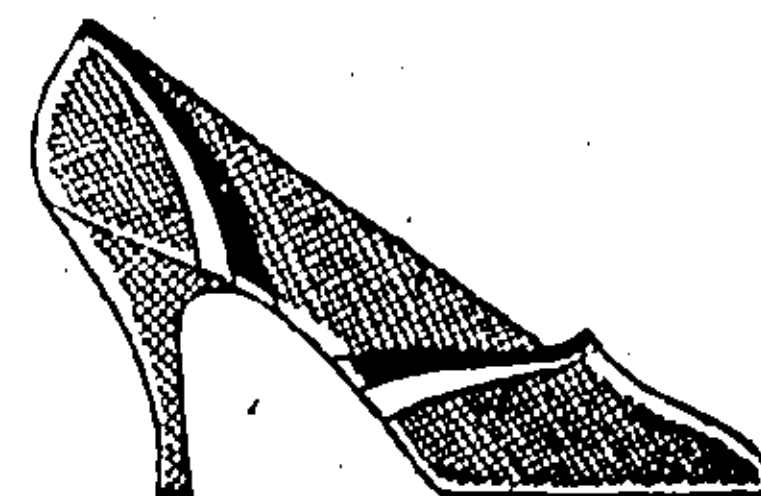
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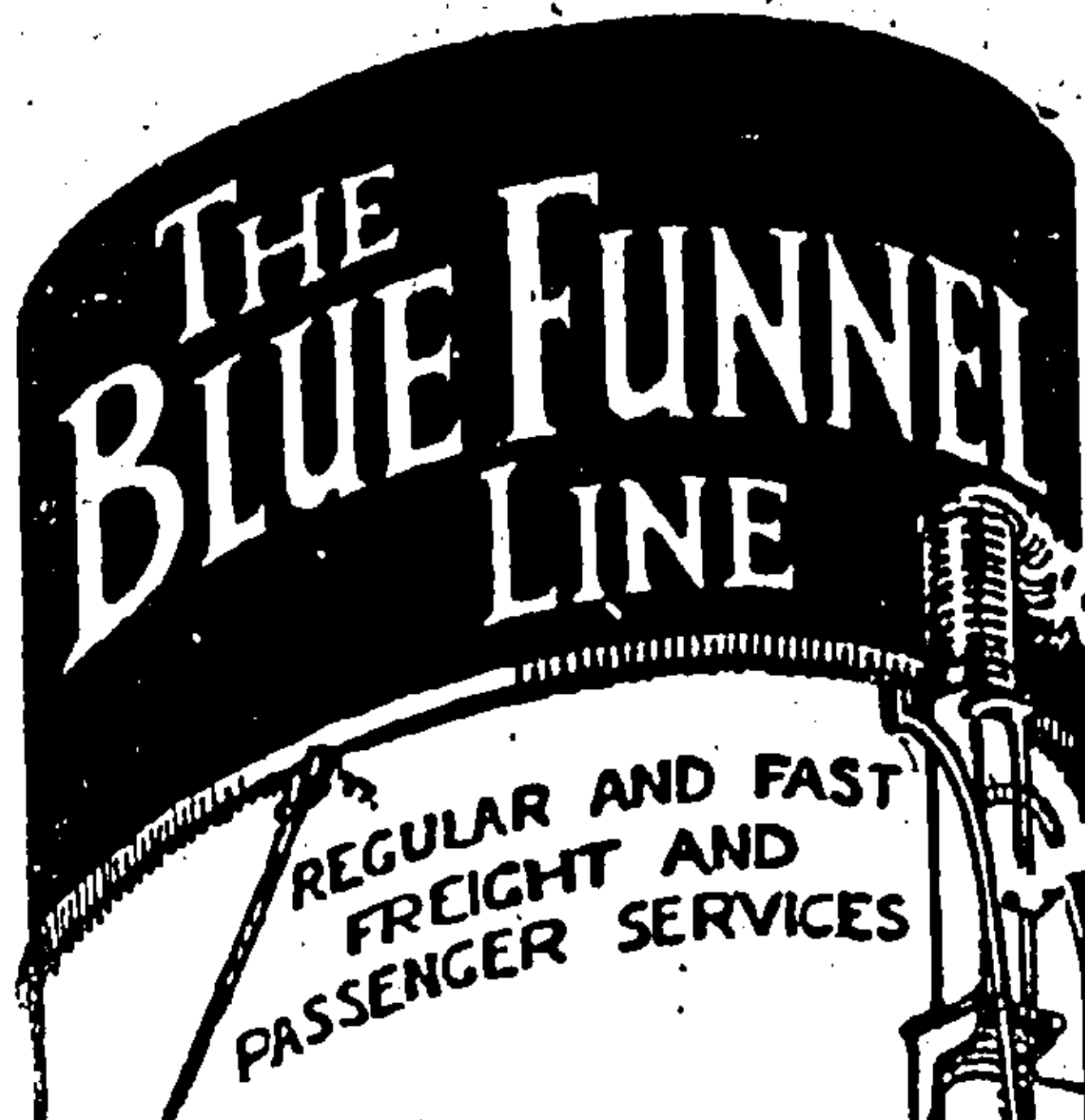
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by keeping the vast majority of the population of that country in a condition of poverty, not knowing how they are going to get their next meal. Wealth does not consist merely of L.S.D. The wealth of our nations will consist not in the amount of money which that nation may possess, but the real wealth of the nation will consist in the happiness, and prosperity of the citizens of that nation, whether it is Britain, China or Japan.—(Applause).

The Hon. Sir Shouson Chow expressed thanks to the speaker on behalf of Rotarians.



LONDON SERVICE

PHILOTELES 10th Feb. 4 p.m. For Marseilles, Genoa, London, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and London.

PATROCLUS 10th Feb. For Marseilles, Genoa, London, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and London.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

PHILOTELES 10th Feb. For Genoa, Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow, and London.

PATROCLUS 10th Feb. For Genoa, Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow, and London.

PACIFIC SERVICE

PHILOTELES 10th Feb. For Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, and Tacoma.

PATROCLUS 10th Feb. For Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, and Tacoma.

NEW YORK SERVICE

HELENUS 10th Feb. 4 p.m. For New York, Boston, and Baltimore via Havana, Colon, and Panama.

HELENUS 10th Feb. 4 p.m. For New York, Boston, and Baltimore via Havana, Colon, and Panama.

INWARD SERVICE

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LOCAL SMALL-POX ISOLATION.

(Continued from Page 2.)

for the memorandum setting forth our views on the Small-pox question referred to in paragraph 65 of the report, I should like to say that the only materials I then had was a file from the Sanitary Department. I was then not in possession of all the facts and data, which apparently were in the possession of the Medical Department as distinguished from the Sanitary Board and which, as a result of the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services' patient efforts, are now collated and incorporated in the report. On the materials now before me, I am satisfied that the resolution in the Sanitary Board of the 15th October, 1918, has in fact failed in its objects. But I still adhere to the view expressed in the memorandum, and referred to in paragraph 68 of the report, that a house-to-house visit or a policy of house-to-house isolation, which should not be discontinued.

Chinese Practice.

4.—As I have agreed with the conclusion of the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services that the trial of home treatment has failed in its objects, I am prepared to follow out the logical consequences of this view by concurring in the recommendation for the rescission of the Resolution by the Board. But there are certain matters which may arise as the result of such rescission on which I desire to make myself quite clear. To begin with, there is the question of the adequacy of hospital accommodation elsewhere. On this point I understand the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services is quite satisfied. But the next important point is the freedom of choice on the part of the patient as to the kind of treatment he is to have in the Isolation Hospital. On this point my views are emphatic. Although I personally am a great believer in the efficacy of Western medical science, I for one am not prepared to deny to those who prefer Chinese treatment the right of having such treatment. I know as a fact that many Chinese regard the Western method of treatment of small-pox (involving the washing of the patient) as being fatal to recovery, and I feel strongly that Chinese should be entitled to enjoy their national method of treatment unmolested. Moreover, I am not very clear in my own mind as to whether the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services would have any medical objection to home treatment if the home is not a tenement house with the undesirable results mentioned in paragraph 70 of the report. I gather that the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services has none, provided that the Medical Officer of Health considers that the case is one which is capable of being properly isolated, and without any danger to the Public.

My understanding of this matter is that the rescission of the resolution merely restores the status quo and in no way "prejudices the consideration of the subjects referred to when they arise for consideration."

Bows to Experts.

In matters of public health I feel that, as a layman, I must naturally give due weight to the opinions of such experts in public health as the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and the Medical Officer of Health. Apparently the resolution of the 15th October, 1918 was introduced on the advice of the then Medical Officer of Health; the facts set out in the sub-committee's report show that in point of fact the resolution has not achieved the success then anticipated in reducing the dumping of the dead bodies. As you, Sir, lucidly pointed out in one

of your Minutes, the primary object of this Board is concerned with the prevention of disease. As the present experts on public health advise that the resolution is detrimental to public health, and as it has in fact failed in the object for which it was originally passed, I must record my vote in support of the motion proposed by the Medical Officer of Health.

Chinese Rights.

I should, however, like to emphasize one point to which I referred in my remarks annexed to the report. I am satisfied that there are thousands of Chinese who regard the Western method of treatment of small-pox as being fatal to recovery, and to the best of my ability I shall press for the recognition of their right to be treated in the way they think best. The power of removal of infected persons is contained in section 87 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903, which reads as follows:

"87. Where any person is suffering from plague, cholera, small-pox, or any other contagious or infectious disease, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a domestic building occupied by more than one family, or is on board any ship or vessel, a magistrate may, on the certificate of any medical practitioner, order the removal of such person to such suitable hospital or other like place as may be provided for the purpose."

The place in which Chinese suffering from small-pox can now be treated according to Chinese medical practice is the Tung Wah Small-pox Hospital. I shall certainly press for the right of Chinese to be treated in an institution of that kind, where Chinese medical treatment can be given without molestation.

Mr. Lo said he wished to make it plain that he did not support all Dr. Pope's remarks, although he supported the resolution itself, because the point he was making was that Chinese should be given the opportunity of selecting either Western or Chinese methods for treating the disease.

THE CHINESE CASE.

Attempt to Enforce Isolation Described As Brutal.

Mr. Wong Kwong-in said: "The attempt of the M.O.H. to rescind the concessions granted by the Resolution of October 15, 1918, will be viewed with the greatest concern by a vast majority of the Chinese community, on whose behalf I can claim to speak. To the average Chinese, condemnation to be compulsorily isolated has the same tone as a sentence to imprisonment and to him has the same horror. Hospitals, particularly isolation hospitals in this part of the world, are not what they might be, and until what I might term the hospital habit has fastened itself on the Chinese people, any attempt to enforce isolation is, in my opinion, brutal. If the habit of going to hospital is to be fostered, a habit which I gather the medical authorities are anxious to encourage, the only means is by gradual coaxing. Threats of compulsory isolation will have an opposite effect. Even if the amenities obtainable in hospitals were sometimes superior to those enjoyed by some patients at home, yet it must be remembered that "however humble there is no place like home." The home to the Chinese means a great deal and it is this fondness of home and not superstition, as has been alleged, which has prompted many of them to come forward and urge that the present system of receiving treatment at home be allowed to continue.

"Will it Work in Practice?" "It seems to me that the question of receiving treatment at home has only arisen, because the

M.O.H., in seeking ways and means for preventing the dumping of dead bodies, particularly those dead of small-pox—the real problem at issue—thinks that the remedy is to be found in enforcing compulsory isolation. Supposing the M.O.H. regains his power to order any small-pox case to hospital, how will it work out in practice? He has first to catch his small-pox case. Does he think that the case will be notified so that it may be sent to hospital? Would it not rather result in still fewer notifications, the paucity of which he already bemoans?

"Perhaps he will suggest a house-to-house visit with a party of small-pox detectives; but after having discovered the culprit can he not write "Unclean" on his front door and thus produce the desired effect?

"Again, I would submit that in matters of public health it is not so much the problem of curing a disease after it has manifested itself that ought to be given importance; but the problem of preventing altogether the occurrence of any such disease.

Compulsory Vaccination.

"So in our attitude towards small-pox, the problem of eradication should receive a place more important than that of cure, hence compulsory vaccination and not compulsory isolation should receive first consideration.

"I do not know whether authorities on Western medicine are at one regarding the nature of small-pox, but it is clear that there is a considerable difference of opinion between the Chinese doctor and his Western or Western-trained confrere. The Chinese doctor does not regard the malady in such a dangerous light. With his bitter potions, often admittedly ineffective, he has managed with appreciable success in small-pox cases to bring about cure. If compulsory isolation were to be resorted to, would not this channel of possible cure be closed to sufferers?

"To come to the matter of dumping, I do not believe that the Chinese with all their reverence for the dead and their respect for their forbears would for a moment countenance the throwing of dead bodies in streets, if it were not for the fact that dire consequences would result to the inmates of a house, one of whose number has been found dead of small-pox. If there were no consequences coming to these inmates, or if these consequences would only take on a milder form, I can assure the Board that cases of dumping would be few and far between. I refer to the manner in which disinfection is now carried out. I would urge the Sanitary Authorities to take the greatest care possible of property with which they have been entrusted and to pay due regard to the convenience of occupants. I will not go into detail of what very often happens; but it suffices me to say that far greater contentment will result and in notifying cases more alacrity will be shown."

Reservations in Committee.

Mr. Wong then drew attention to the reservations he made to the report of the Committee, those observations being as follows:

"I wish to join in expressing thanks to the Hon. Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for the very arduous work he has done. I have three points to make.

"(1) The Chinese believe that small-pox can be cured by herbalists, a belief not unsubstantiated by fact. I venture to suggest that home treatment be allowed to continue with the imposition of

(Continued on Page 11.)

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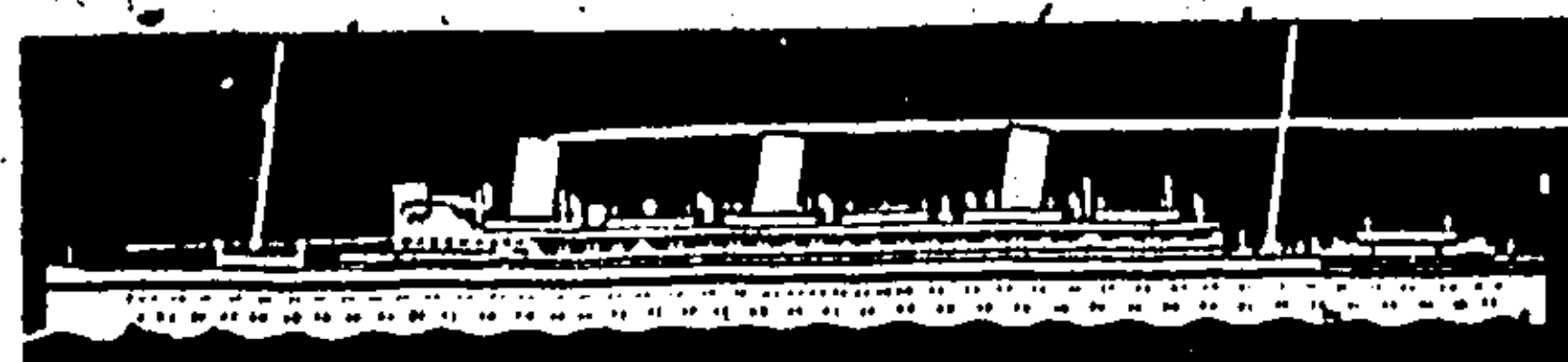
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TO SANDAKAN	Mausang	Fri. 13th Feb at noon.	
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LOCAL SMALL-POX ISOLATION.

(Continued From Page 10.)

heavy fines for concealment. If the resolution of 1918 be rescinded, I doubt whether there will be enough room to cope with the requirements, as there are only two hospitals for infectious diseases—the Government Infectious Diseases Hospital with 26 beds and the Tung Wah with 60 beds. I understand that typhoid, diphtheria and other highly infectious cases are allowed to be treated in hospitals other than infectious diseases hospitals.

Dumping Dead Bodies.

"(2) With reference to paragraphs 6, 9, 10 and 11 of the Introduction of the Report re 'Dumping of the dead' these are quotations from old books and I am inclined to think that conditions have changed. I may point out that since the establishment in Canton, 36 years ago, of the Fong Pin Hospital which admitted all cases whether alive or dead, dumping other than in cases of foul play, has been most rare. Before that period, it had been the practice for shop-keepers, in order to avoid implication in law suits or actual charge of crime, to remove any corpse they found near their place of business to Ko Kong (High Mount) for inspection by the T. P. whose duty it was to make investigations and to declare the cause of death.

"Since the founding of the Tung Wah Hospital and prior to the plague of 1894, there had been very few cases of dumping. Bodies found in the streets were mostly those of mendicants and still-born children. If I remember rightly, during the epidemic of 1894, disinfection was carried out in a somewhat ruthless manner. Cables and furniture were removed and burnt without regard to their value or cost to their owners. The impression was given that the discovery of any case of plague meant wholesale destruction, hence the number of dumping cases increased.

Street Preacher Wanted.

"(3) In my opinion the concealment of small-pox cases and the dumping of dead bodies are entirely due to ignorance on the part of the Chinese regarding the conditions for home treatment. The figures given in Appendix C of the Report will bear me out. A street preacher was engaged in 1904 and his services were terminated in 1924. The figure for 1904 was 26.2 per cent. It immediately dropped in 1905 to 10.9 per cent, and from 1909 to 1923 the figure remained comparatively low. However, in 1924 there was an appreciable increase which has since been maintained.

"I strongly recommend the reinstatement of a street preacher, whose services are invaluable. He should be equipped with a magic lantern and slides.

"The assistance of Chinese herbalists may also be enlisted and they may be asked to co-operate by reporting all cases of small-pox to the Sanitary Department or the Public Dispensaries."

Before concluding Mr. Wong said: "I would, sir, propose the following amendment, that the resolution of the 15th October, 1918, be allowed to stand, subject to further conditions to be laid down

by the Board. Such conditions may take a drastic form and may be left to a committee to devise; provision for heavy penalties in case of dumping may be included; but the right to receive treatment at home should be preserved."

Mr. T. N. Chau's Views.

Mr. T. N. Chau said that as one of the Chinese members of the Board he could not support Mr. Wong Kwong-tin's arguments too strongly. If the desired object was to obtain effective control of isolation in all small-pox cases, then the motion would be futile. In his opinion effective control and isolation could only be obtained by voluntary notification. If, in spite of the concession given by the resolution of 1918, as reported by the sub-committee, the number of notifications had been so low, he was certain that after rescinding the resolution things would go from bad to worse and the number of notified cases would fall to nil.

As to the reasons for failure to notify, he could give two possible explanations. One was that in the case of some people even after notification, in spite of the concessions given in the 1918 resolution, there had been compulsory removal to hospital, a procedure which, naturally, shook the confidence of the public.

The President pointed out that the M.O.H. had said that even if there were 100 per cent. notifications, the resolution would still be wrong.

Continuing, Mr. Chau said that they must bear in mind the people with whom they were dealing in Hongkong. A great majority of the Chinese were illiterate and ignorant. He knew that some people were under the impression that the 1918 resolution only remained in force for that particular year. Some people had never heard of the existence of such concessions.

Mr. Chau went on to say that he, together with his senior colleagues, would undertake to do whatever they could to give publicity to the concessions contained in the 1918 resolution, and if that was done he felt that conditions would be considerably improved.

Time Not Opportune.

In any case, he said, the present was an inopportune time for the rescission. In the report of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, it was stated that the worst months for small-pox were February and March. The outbreak this year had been very mild and he could see no reason for rescinding the resolution at the present time as it would cause unnecessary alarm to many Chinese residents of the Colony.

In conclusion, Mr. Chau said that the public should be seriously warned of a likely visit by officers of the Sanitary Department at any moment for the discovery of small-pox, and heavier punishment should be threatened for non-notification. If there was no inducement for publication, then the Board would not be justified in rescinding the resolution of 1918.

The resolution proposed by the Medical Officer of Health was further supported by Dr. R. A. Basto. He said that as a medical man although his sympathies were very much with the objections raised, he could not but give his full support to the proposition.

The matter was then put to the vote, the resolution being carried by six votes to two, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin and Mr. T. N. Chau being the only dissentients.

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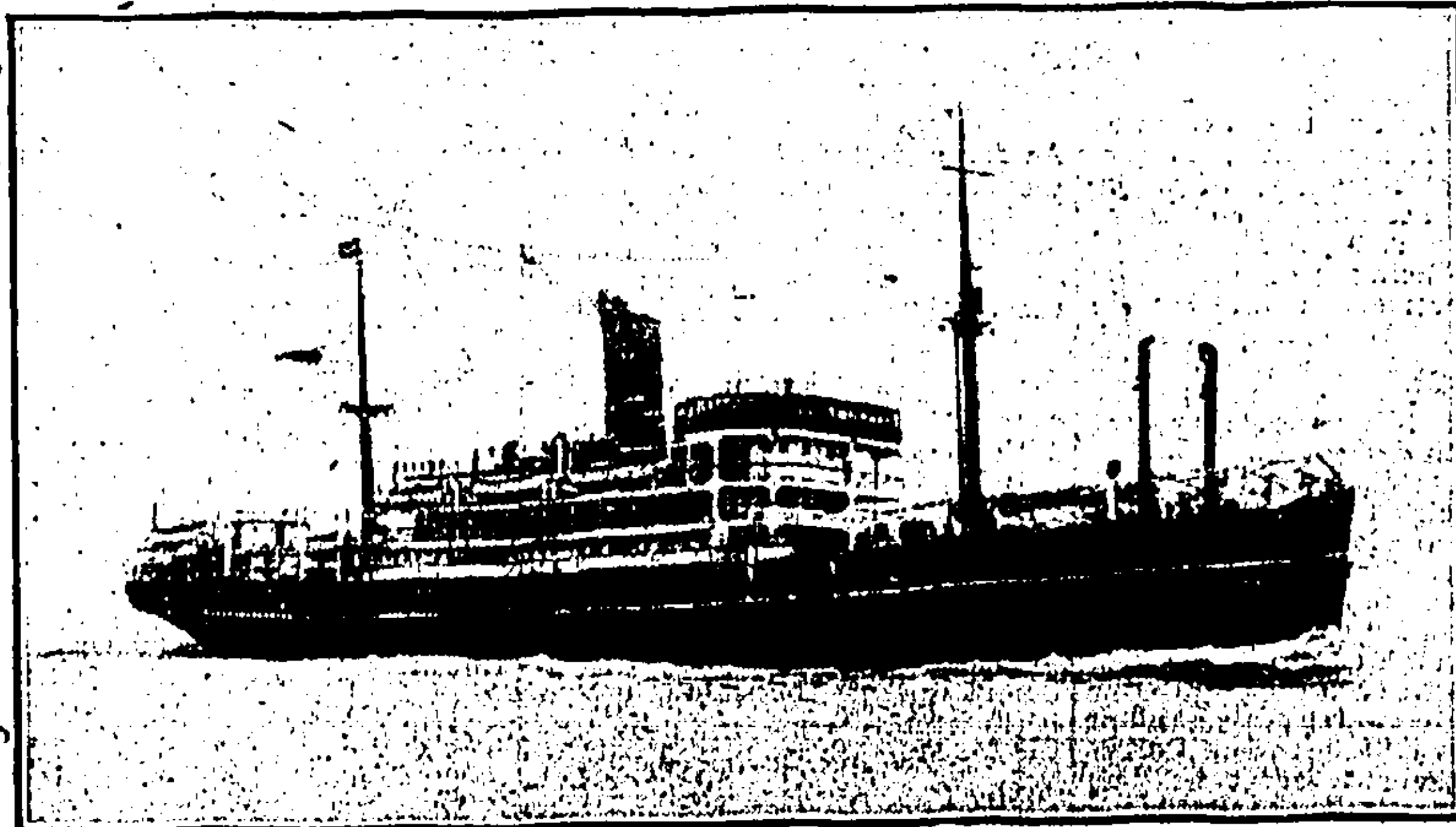
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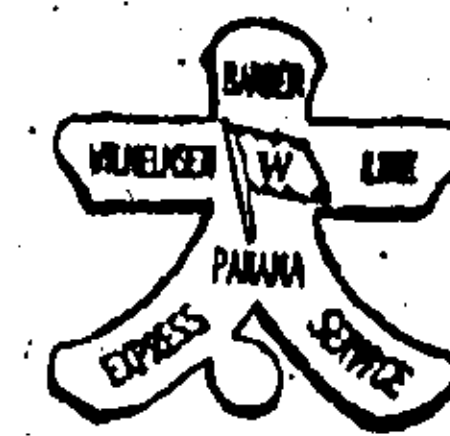


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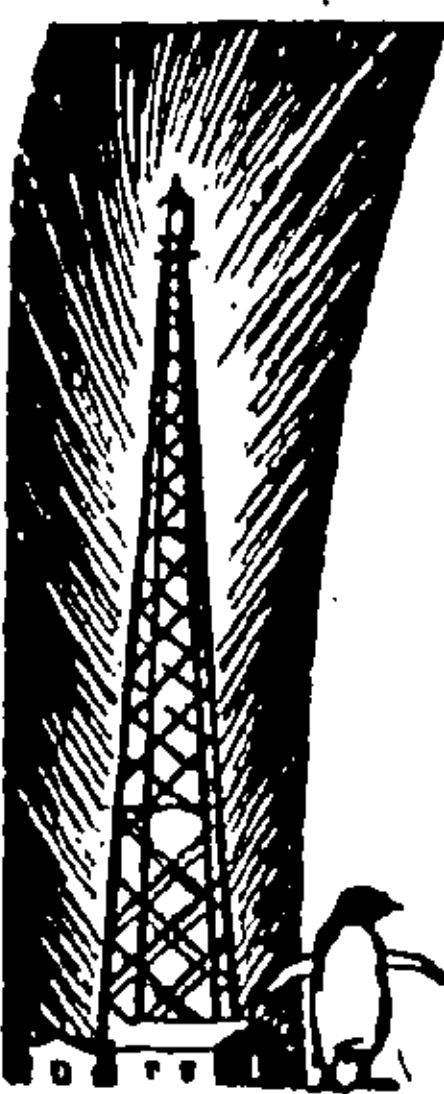
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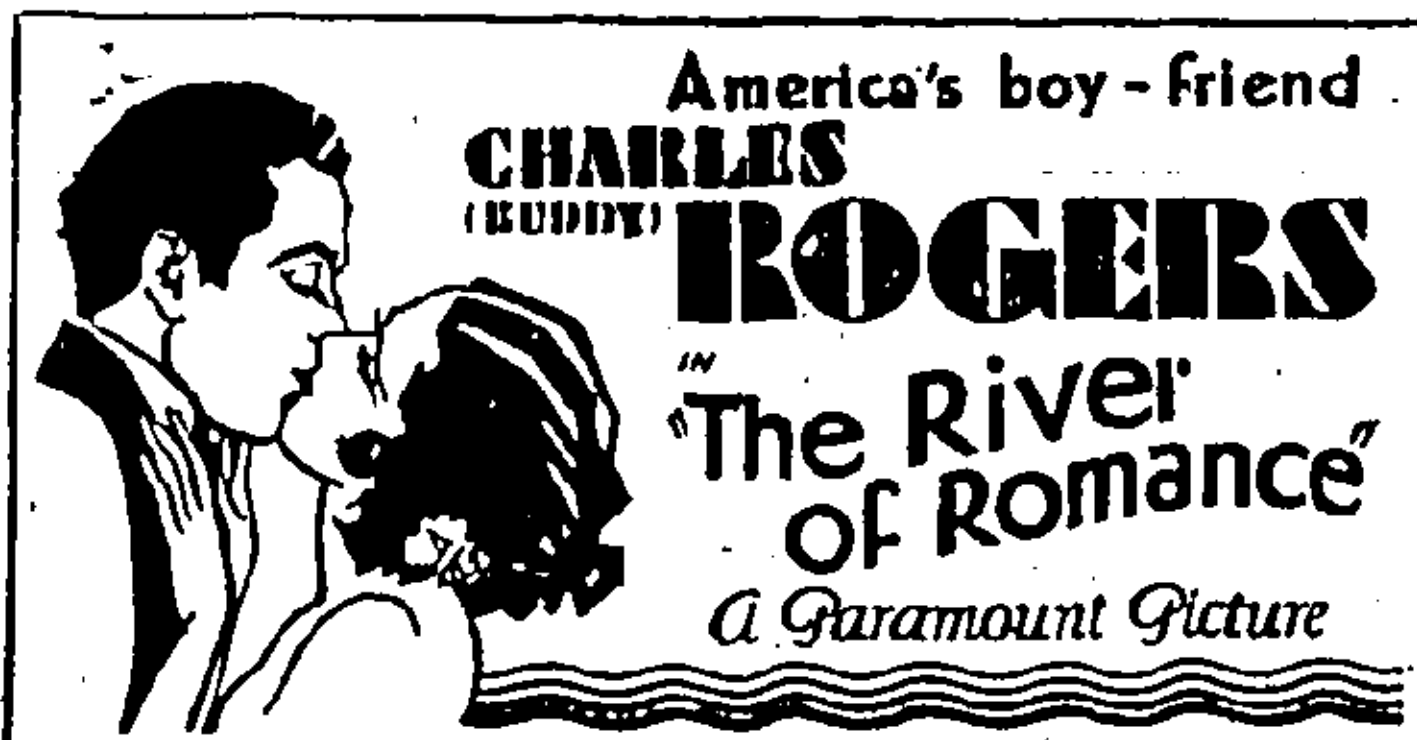
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to-night from Kensington Palace:
"Princess Beatrice has passed a
restful day."—British Wireless.

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Hongkong.

FIRE PROTECTION MEASURES.

PROPERTY OWNER FINED FOR
SHORTCOMING.

NEW PLANS WANTED.

That the Building Authority is determined, as far as he is permitted by his powers under the existing Ordinance, to effect reforms in building construction with the view to the protection of tenants in case of fire, was revealed in a summons before Mr. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning, when Leung So-wing, of 28, Nanking Street, Kowloon, the owner of Nos. 21, 23, and 25, Main Street, recently demolished by a fire, was summoned under the Public Health and Building Ordinance, for failing to comply with certain requirements of the Building Authority in the reconstruction of these houses.

Mr. F. C. E. Rendall, for the defendant, pleaded guilty to a technical offence.

Mr. F. C. Neville, of the Public Works Department, explained that the houses in question were gutted by a fire, in which two people, cut off from the staircase, were forced to leap through a window, and were injured.

In the plans of reconstruction, attention was principally given to the provision of escape in case of fire, and while it was not insisted that a certain fixed design should be adhered to, the staircase should be so constructed as to give a reasonable chance of escape to tenants. On that score, when Mr. Gibson's plans were submitted on behalf of the defendant, they were disapproved and returned with an indication of where they had failed to provide this reasonable degree of safety.

While agreeing with the facts as stated by Mr. Neville, Mr. Rendall pleaded, in extenuation, that after the fire many people were rendered homeless. The shop-keepers, who occupied the ground floors, urgently desired reconstruction to be completed before the Chinese New Year, so that they could move back and resume business which always became pressing at that time. His client had taken note of the requirements of the Building Authority, and of the fact that fire-proof staircases were essential. He (Mr. Rendall) had taken up the matter with his client and with the Building Authority.

Replying to the Magistrate, Mr. Neville said that their attention had also been drawn to defective walls in which cracks had developed. He complained of not having had new and approved plans submitted to the Building Authority. He asked chiefly for an order for the new plans to be submitted and the requirements of the Building Authority as to the staircases and the walls to be met.

His Worship pointed out that he had no power to order the defendant to submit the new plan, but agreed he had power to order the demolition of the whole building, if called for, if the defendant failed to comply with the requirements of the Building Authority.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25, and made an order to the defendant to comply with such requirements as may be made by the Building Authority within a period of six weeks.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN DANCE.

FASHIONABLE FUNCTION
LAST NIGHT.

The function held on the Empress of Japan last night was reminiscent of a scene at a fashionable London Hotel at the height of the season—the whims of Dame Fashion reigned in the ladies' gowns, the sombre, although state, "tails" of the menfolk, and the luxurious and beautiful background of the interior of the superb liner.

The occasion was a supper dance given by the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., to prominent local residents, of whom some 250 assembled on board shortly after 9.30 p.m., Lady Peel and party being present. The spacious promenade decks were tastefully decorated with bunting, while the greenery and flowers in the Palm Court combined with the appealing lighting effects, created an enchanting scene.

Two bands discoursed excellent music, dancing taking place in the palm court and lounge, while those who preferred a game of bridge had the choice of the smoking rooms, verandah cafe or the usual card room off the lounge.

Supper was served in the saloons at eleven o'clock, and it is sufficient tribute to say that it was an excellent repast well up to Canadian Pacific Standards. Dancing continued until 2.30 a.m., and special ferries conveyed the guests back to Hongkong, all who had the privilege of attending voting the night one of the happiest social events of the season. Needless to add, the magnificent appointments of the liner came in for universal admiration.

LOCAL COMPANY DISPUTE.

A LIVELY MEETING
RECALLED.

WITNESS SAYS CHAIRMAN WAS
PARTY MAN.

CHANGED ATTITUDE.

The case in which certain shareholders of the Sze Yip Steamship Co., Ltd., are endeavouring to oust the directors on the ground of alleged mismanagement, was continued in the Supreme Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Wood, when a witness named Tung Kai was cross-examined. The company is the plaintiff, and the claim is for an injunction to restrain defendants from acting as directors, or dealing with funds, or using the seal, or otherwise interfering with the management of the company, and for damages in respect of these matters.

Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., instructed by Mr. F. K. D'Almada, senior, of Messrs. D'Almada and Mason, is for plaintiff, while the defence is being conducted by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Leo D'Almada.

Plaintiff's case is that when the directors refused to convene an extraordinary meeting, the dissatisfied shareholders convened one themselves with a requisition containing eight resolutions, but that the chairman who was elected at the meeting, Mr. Li Yu-tong, did not put the resolutions to the meeting.

On Chairman's Right.

Tung Kai, cross-examined by Jenkin, said that Ma Yu-lau sat at the table on the chairman's right, but he could give no reason why he sat there. Witness said that Ma did nothing but sit beside the chairman. He did not know whether or not Ma was a shareholder, or that he was an educated man and had been a school-teacher.

I put it to you that he sat on the chairman's right at that table because he was to act as clerk of the meeting?—It might be so, but I say that the clerk was Kan Muk-nui.

Answering another question, witness said he had not invited Ma to sit at that place and did not know why he sat there. It was, he said, Ma Kwok-ying who read the requisition convening the meeting.

On being referred to the minutes of the meeting, witness agreed it was stated that Ma Yu-lau was the clerk.

Much Confusion.

Do you still say that you can assign no reason whatsoever for Ma Yu-lau occupying a position next to the chairman?—There was confusion and such a noise that I do not recollect very clearly what happened.

There was no noise at that stage of the proceedings?—At the very beginning there was no noise.

Do you suggest that Li Yu-tong made any endeavour to prevent the eight resolutions being put before the meeting?—Well, he was reminded several times to read all the eight items of the resolution, but he did not do so.

Do you mean that he refused to do so, or was he unable to do so?—He refused absolutely to read all the resolutions.

No Actual Refusal.

Did he say that he refused?—He did not say "I refuse" but he did not read them. They were eventually read by the clerk of the meeting.

Witness explained that the resolutions were read out by Ma Yu-lau, and ten or fifteen minutes later, by Ma Kwok-ying. He said he did not think that the chairman was one of the persons who asked for the resolutions to be read out. As far as he could gather, Li Yu-tong went to the meeting with the intention of discussing chartering of ships, and dividends, and not for the purpose of dealing with the resolutions.

Party Spirit.

Do you suggest that Mr. Li was a party chairman?—Yes, he was with his party.

He was an ordinary shareholder and had been elected as chairman of meetings on several previous occasions?—Yes.

Because he was regarded as being a person above party spirit?—That was the attitude before, but at this meeting it was entirely different.

Meeting Described.

Mr. Chung, a shareholder, described the disturbances at the extraordinary general meeting of the company of July 8, and said that after the chairman had been elected and had called for the eight resolutions to be read out, Mr. Leo D'Almada arose to address the meeting, in the course of which he said that he desired to make it clear that the meeting

PIDGIN CARGO SEIZED.

RIVER STEAMER CAPTAIN
FINED \$50.

DUTIABLE LIQUOR.

Captain J. Bousfield, master of the s.s. On Lee, was summoned at the instance of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, before Mr. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning for failing to supply to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, a true and complete statement of all dutiable liquors imported on the vessel, Captain Bousfield pleaded "guilty."

A representative of the Imports and Exports Department said the ship arrived at one o'clock on the morning of January 25, and R. O. Dunlop boarded and discovered 25 gallons of Chinese spirits. These spirits did not appear in the statement of dutiable liquors which was sent on Monday morning, late at that, at about 11 o'clock.

Mr. Lindsell:—Was it concealed in any way;—Just in ordinary jars?

The reply was that the lot discovered by the Revenue Officer was what was known as "pidgin cargo," that was to say stuff that was taken on board by the crew or somebody who had no right to take it there. Captain Bousfield did not know of it until informed of the exclusion of the spirits from the form sent in. That did not, however, free him from the responsibility, and negligence in a duty devolving on him as master of the vessel was alleged.

Captain Bousfield called a Chinese whom he described as purser of the ship. He said that it was this man's duty to fill in the forms, which he himself later signed and dispatched as a matter of routine to the Imports and Exports Office. He left it to the purser to explain to the Court how, in filling up the particulars, the later should have omitted the twenty-five gallons of Chinese spirits.

The purser, in his turn, told the Court that the liquor belonged to the crew.

The I. and E. representative:—This sort of thing is very common. When the stuff is found, nobody claims it. We have got to fix the responsibility on somebody, and I submit it is the duty of the master to see to it.

It was stated that the Revenue Officers intervened as the liquor was being transferred to the Tin Yat, another river vessel lying at an adjacent berth.

The Magistrate fined Captain Bousfield \$50, and made an order for the confiscation of the liquor.

THE STAR FERRY COMPANY.

REPORT ON THE YEAR'S
WORKING.

The report of the "Star" Ferry for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1930, states:

The nett earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses, amount to \$476,053.79.

The amount at credit of Profit and Loss Account, after transferring \$50,000.00 to Reserve Fund, \$40,000.00 to Contingency Account, paying for Repairs, allowing for Directors' and Auditor's fees, and Depreciation, including \$4,487.03 brought forward, \$3,487.03 which, with the approval of Shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows: To pay a dividend of \$2.00 per share, \$160,000; to pay a bonus of \$2.00 per share, \$160,000; to carry forward, \$32,836.99.

Directors:—During the year, Hon. Mr. B. D. F. Belth and Mr. M. T. Johnson resigned their seats on leaving the Colony and Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson and Hon. Mr. C. Gordon Mackie were invited to join the Board. Mr. J. P. Warren retired according to the Articles of Association, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

Auditor:—The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who offers himself for re-election.

was not lawful inasmuch as only one-tenth of the shareholders had convened the meeting.

The speech was being interpreted, but witness stopped it because Mr. D'Almada showed that he wanted to be on the other side and have only the two resolutions passed instead of the whole eight contained in the requisition. He therefore stopped the interpretation as they did not go to the meeting for the purpose of passing two resolutions.

A general discussion followed, when the other party began to discuss the withdrawal of certain names from the list contained in the requisition. A letter was then read from Lei Yuk-tong, followed by a disturbance, at the end of which the chairman vacated his position and walked out of the room followed by about 40 shareholders of the other party who were pressing for the passing of two resolutions.

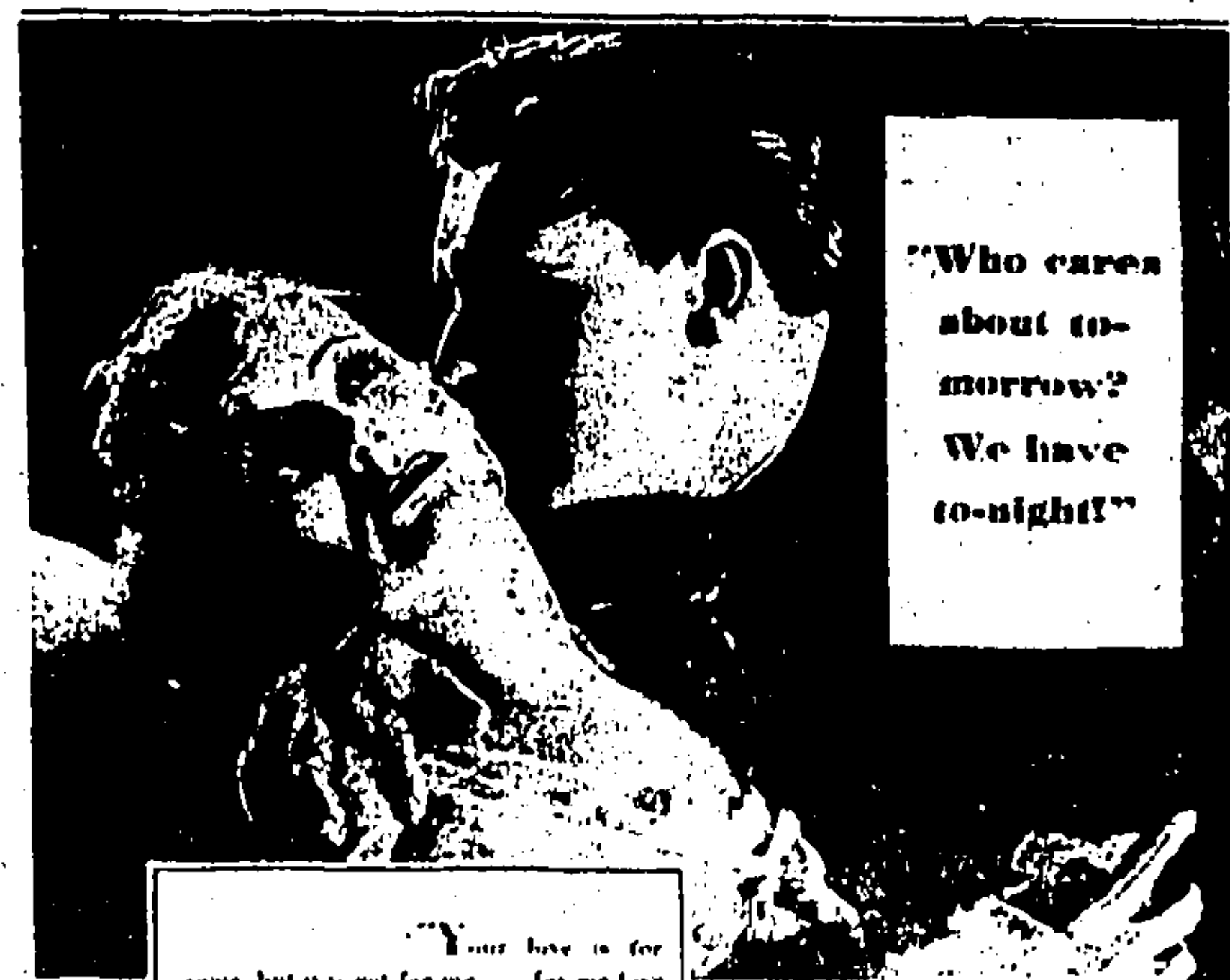
The case is proceeding.

AMUSEMENTS OF HONGKONG.

AT THE
QUEEN'S Final Showings To-day
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

GRETA *Fresh from Her Triumph in "Anna Christie"*

GARBO



"Who cares
about to-
morrow?
We have
to-night!"

Lewis Stone

CLARENCE BROWN'S

ROMANCE

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

NEWSREEL
HEARST METROTONE

COMEDY
CHARLIE CHASE
in "All Tied Up."

TO-MORROW

SPECIAL ADDED ATTRACTION

GUS EDWARD'S COLOURTONE REVUE

"CLIMBING
the GOLDEN STAIRS"

starring CHARLES KING



with **GILBERT ROLAND**
BARBARA LEONARD

RAMON NOVARRO

in

"The Flying Fleet"

AT THE **STAR** FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20